

**To the most vertuous ladie/and
 moſte gracions Quene Katerine, wife into the moſte
 victorious and moſte noble Prince Henry the eight, kyng of
 Englande, Fraunce, and Irelande, &c. Nicolas Sadan
 wiſherth proſperous health, & long continuance,
 with grace, peace, and all goodly counte:
 foze in our Lorde Jeſus Chriſte.**



Pke as our Saviour Chriſte in the goſpell, moſte gra-
 cious Quene Katerine, when the woman that had lived
 wickedly, breying nowe by his grace called from his
 ſinnefull lyfe to perfeite repentaunce and amendement,
 came unto hym ſitting at his repaſte in the houſe of
 Simon the lepre, and waſhed his feete with the teeres
 of his eyes, wyped theſame with the heate of his head,
 poured foorth upon his head a precious ſweete oyme-
 ment, and alſo embraced his feete therewith, did ſo well
 allowe his true deuotion, his earneste ſeke, and his tender compaſſion whiche
 he had to comfort him, that he dyd not onely among all the companie declare
 his preſent comfort in forgiuing his euen there all his offences & wickeddoes
 afore paſt, but alſo promiſed that he ſhould not leſe þe condigne rewarde of re-
 noume for his tender ſincernelle to hym ſhewed, in ſo muche þe afore all the pre-
 ſence he openly profeſſed that wherſoever throughout all the world the goſ-
 pell were afterwarde preached, there ſhould he in ſuche wiſe at all occaſions
 bee had in mynde that the remembraunce of her good herte and thankfullnelle
 towardes hym ſhould neuer dye nor be forgotten: So Luke the euangelifte,
 and Paul with the other Apoſtles of Chriſte did in their holy writings, nor
 onely make mencion of ſuche men and preachers, as were faithfull workers
 or miniſters in Chriſtes vyneyard, but alſo by whatſoever good marroues &
 deuout women they ſaw and founde eſther that God was glorified and his
 honour auanced, or the goſpell preferred, the worde of God furthered, the
 preachers of theſame maintained, the yongynges in the faith cheriſhed, the
 true Chriſtians in their pouerie reſtreſhed, the neede of the faithfull relieved, or
 the unſeined beleueers in aduerſities comforted and ſuccoured: ſo ſuche god-
 ly women they dyd not forgette ne leaſt paſſe to geue laude, prayſe, and com-
 mendacion, as well for the due rewarde of the parties ſelves, as alſo for the
 good enſauple and encourageyng of others to doe the lyke. For this cauſe
 boeth Luke in his goſpell more then once make mencion of Marie Magda-
 lene, of Johanna, the wyfe of Chuſa, of Sulanna, and Marie the mothe of
 James, And in the actes he neyther forgetteth ne omitteyth to commend Wil-
 lilla, Tabitha, Lydia, Damaris. For this conſideracion Paule commendeth
 unto the Romanes, Phoebe, Marie, Tryphena, Tryphoſa, & ceſis and o-
 thers. For this reſpect did Hierome wyte a wholle tractiſle entituled of noble
 and famous women, whoſe nobilitie and alſo renoume he eſteemeth and mea-
 ſureth by none other thyng, but by theyr godhynelle, deuotion, ſeke, and ende-
 vours to ſette foorth Chriſtes holy goſpell, and by theyr Godly conuerſacion

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to ynd with moſte ſubious diligence in readinge the ſcriptures . Wherefore moſt gracious Lade, although here now to renewe the memoire and prayſe of the manyfold moſte excellēt bettes, and aſſende ye of your highneſſe towards the promotinge of the knowlage of Goddes holy woorde a ghoſpet, be a thyng more due to your moſte worthy deſertes, then caſie for my rude penne to expreſſe theiſe, and more apperteyneth to my duetie, then it ſtanderth with myne habilitie and power accordingly to ſette them forth : yet ſo to doe at this preſent I haue thought partly a thyng needeſſe : becauſe your excellencie doeth ſo ſette ſurmounte and paſſe all prayſes whiche my ſlender vantage is habile to geue you, that I ſhoulde therre ſeeme to doo a muche lyke thyng, as if I would bringe forth a ſinouldring ſmocke ſyer bande in a bright ſunne daye, of purpoſe to helpe augment the cleareneſſe of the ſunne : and partly ſuperfluous, bycauſe that on the one ſyde all men doe alreadie knowe your incomparable bettes, and doo with one accorde magnifie the ſame, and on the other ſyde, for þ your highneſſe doeth ſo muche tendre & ſeke goddes gloze that ye evidently declare your ſelfe nothyng leſſe to mynde or to deſire then the vaine prayſes or commendacion of this worlde. Per lyke as the ſhadowe doeth remedieſſe folowe and accompanie the bodye in the ſunne light, ſo gloze and renowne doeth inuicably folowe and aſſociate excellēte bette. And where the deſertes of true bette are ſo great and ſo iuſt, it cannot be choſen but that gloze and renowne muſt aſſe, and ſo muche the more, becauſe your highneſſe, (as muche as in you lyeth, doeth ſee it . For gloze (ſayeth the philoſophicall poete,) is of the nature of a Crocodile, whiche beyng a beaſt in the floud of Nilus in Egipt, hath this propertie, that if one purſue him to ſuppreſſe him, he fleeth and will not abyde : and yf ye ſee, than will the Crocodile folow and overtake you. And forasmuche as gloze is by the philoſophers diſtined to be a conſtant and perpetuall prayſe geuen to any partie by a common conſent of good people for the excellencie of bette evidently ſeruing it ſelfe in the ſame partie, as in dede bette cannot be hidden but will appere) howe can it be poſſible that your renowne ſhoulde dye, whole manifolde excellēte bettes doe from daye to daye more and more increaſe : howe can your prayſe decaye, whole acts & monumentes are conſecrated to immortallitie, as thynges not builded vpon the ſande of ambitious ſeking, nor (lyke bubbles in the ſame water) puſſed by with an vncertaine blaſt of worldly vaine, but founded vpon the ſure rocke of goddes woorde, from whence iſſueth the luyde and the ſame euerlaſtyng fountayne of true gloze in dede / ſer yett maye your highneſſe in this caſe reſuſe anye manner woordes of prayſe and commendacion, forasmuche as it is a matier as laudable to acknowlege the good thynges which in dede are in vs prayſe worthy, as it is vnicomendable through vaine accogancie to take vpon vs that we haue not. And though your grace is ſo ſerre from all ambition and alſo aſſerccion of this worldeſe rewarde, that ye haue no eye to any mortall mannes recompence, yet cannot good folkes but extolle and magnifie the meſtimable nountbe of diuine gyftes of grace ſo plentifullye heaped and couched in ſo noble a Princeſſe. Though ye woulde haue your well dooynges, hidden and vnſpoken of, yet cannot the grautude of the people holde the peace, or paſſe it with ſilence . Though your gracious benignitie require no thanks, yet cannot the honeſte hertes of the people forbear or refrayne by open proteſtacion to acknowlege by whome they dayly receiue

receiue incomparable benefites. Though your modestie nothing lesse seeth then the fame of your good actes to be blown abrode: yet cannot our duties but braile out into wordes of testifying howe muche we thinke our selues bound vnto your highnesse: so that although the greate and manifolde benefites whiche I haue p̄ticularly receiued at your graces handes byd not nowe moue me, yet could I not in this moste iust occasion of the publike gratulation holde my peace. For your vertuous liuing euen from your tender yeres embraced, folowed, and still continued, your pregaunte witnessse ioyned with ryght woondirfull grace of eloquence, your studious diligence in acquiring knowelcage a well of other human disciplines, as also of holy scriptures not onely to your owne edifying, but also to the moste godly ensauple & instruction of others, your incomparable chastitie which as a moste precious Jewell ye haue by auoyding all occasions of idlenesse & by contemnyng prouocations of all vayne pastemps kept not only from al spot, but also from al suspicion of staining, your singular modestie coupled with passyng greate integritie and innocencie of all your behaueour, your other manifolde vnestimable gyftes of grace, and among them moste principally your studious seeking to promote the glozye of God and of his moste holy gospell, haue been the thynges that haue moued the moste noble, the moste renoumed, and the moste godly Prince of the vniuersall worlde, our moste gracious soueraigne Lorde King Henry, the eight, to iudge and esteeme your grace a mere spouse for his maiestie, and among so many women of nobilitie, of honour, and of muche high price and woorthinesse, you alone to picke out to bee his moste dere belourd and moste lawfull wyfe. Neyther do we doubt, moste gracious Ladie, but that as the prouidence of God hath fourmed and aptised your grace to be a woorthie and meete spouse for suche an house bande, so hath it by a speciall election deputed and preferred the same to some high & notable benefite of the common weale, and to bee an instrument of his glozie. The towardnesse and likelyhood wherof lyke as in meynes opinions vndoubted, so doeth it already begin to shewe it selfe in a noubrie of thynges whiche otherwyse were not to bee looked for to procede from any woman: muche lesse from a woman of nobilitie brought vp in the Couerte of a kyng, where Fortune comonly nourreth, corbereth, and pampereth his derlinges, suche as by hir wyll she myndeth and laboureth to corrupt with wealth, idlenesse and vanitie, and leaste of al from a Quene being set in place, where if she would betun fortunes wanton, she myght without countrollment swimme in the delices of all suche prosperitie as might occasion her to dote on worldly felicitie, and to forget God. But the psalmes and contemplatiue meditations, on whiche your highnesse in the heu and place of vayne courtely pastemps and gaming doth bestowe your night and daies studie, and whiche ye haue seiforth a well to the incomparable good example of all noble women, as also to the ghostly consolation and edifying of as many as reade them, do well declare not onely the thyng to bee true whiche Socrates affirmed, that is to wete, that women, yf they do soe applye theyr myndes, are no lesse apt, no lesse wittie, no lesse hable, no lesse industrious, no lesse actiue, no lesse fructefull and p̄chthie in the acquiring or handelyng of all kyndes of disciplines then men are: but also howe godly ye bestow your time, howe well ye sette by the worlde, howe muche ye thirste righteousnesse, howe carefully ye seeke the kyngdom of God in the middes of a thousande occasions,

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whiche otherwys might withdraue your high estate therefrom.

And because ye so muche tendre the gloꝛye of God, that accordyng to the lesson of Chꝛyste ye doe firste of all other thynges and principally seeke the kyngdome of heauen: therefore hath he accordyng to his promise in the same place conserued, and doeth, and still will of his owne pꝛouision encrease vnto you all kyndes of necessarye counforte and consolation, in muche better wyse then your grace coulde deuise, in muche larger maner then your owne selfe would wishe, and in ferre other sorte then ye coulde ymagine to looke for. These blessings hath his eternall trueth and vnfalible promise performed vnto your highnesse, because ye seeke him more then the worlde, because ye more mynde godly contemplation then courtly solaces, because ye more tendre his gloꝛy then any temporall comodities, because ye esteeme the knowlege of his worde more pꝛecious then perle, golde, or any treasures subiecte to corrupcion, because ye pꝛefere the auntyng of his holy woorde before and aboue all other thynges, because ye craffe not with all your power, with all your diligence, and with all your industrie to sette forth to all menys knowlege his holye ghospell and testament, the onely foode and counforte of our soules. And not only doeth your grace with mooste earnest zeale from the firste houre of the day to the twelfth, labour in the vineyarde of Chꝛyste, susteyning the burden of all the whole daye, and the parchyng heate of the smoulderyng noone tyme in your owne persone: but also at your excedyng great coste and charges do hire other workemen to labour in the same vineyarde of Chꝛistes ghospell, to the ende the same may fructifie and so plentifully bringe forth, that all English people maye to their health and ghostly consolation bee abundantly replenshed with the fruite thereof. And as a good captayne partly to the encouraging of his forward souldyers, and partly to the shaming of bastards, or falseherred loytreers, ledeyth and guideth his armye and goeth hymselfe before them: so your grace, ferre otherwys then in the weake vesselles of woman here is to bee looked for, doe serue vnto me me a notable example of forwardnesse in settinge penne to the booke, partly to the great counfortyng of suche as faine woulde doe good yf they durst, and partly to the shame and conuulcie of sluggardes, who hauyng good valentes dooe kepe them selfe lapped by in their naphys, and liue idly. And by this meanes doeth your highnesse right well declare that all your desyre, al your studie, and all your endeuour is by all possible meanes employed to the publique comoditie of all good English people, the kynges mooste louyng and obediante subiectes, to bee noulyerd and crayned in the reading of Goddes woorde, and in the meditation of his mooste holy ghospell. For this ghospell is the same treasure hidden vnder the cloddie hard grounde in the fielde of the letter, whiche your grace after ye had founde, byd for ioye selle all that ye had to by that same fielde withall. And well maye such persones bee sayed to haue solde all that they had, who sette lesse by all the worlde then by the ghospell, and as well for the obteyning of the knowlege to themselfe as also of desyre to helpe make the same common to others, doeth not spare to spende out the treasures of their golde and substance. This is that same pꝛecious margarite that Chꝛiste speaketh of, whiche your grace seekinge for with great desyre, (whan ye had once founde) solde all that ye had to bye, and thought your treasures well bestowed if it might so fortune that ye myght fynde meanes to make all English men whiche woulde reade or heare it, to

to bee partakers of the same . This is the grayne of mustardseed which
 when it was so fine and so litle that the vnclearned sort of English men could
 scarce possibly see it, yet of your exceeding charitie and zeale towards your
 countrey folkes did in such wyse helpe to sowe in the fieldes of Englande, and
 byd so cherishe with the sattu barleyng yearth of the Paraphrase, that where
 before it was in the eyes of the vnlettered the lesse of all seedes, it is now shot vp
 and growen muche larger in bredth, then anye other herbe of the fieldes, so that
 it now spredeth the bzaunches in suche a compasse, that all English readers
 maye therein finde manye places where to light, and to hyde their nestes, in
 which their soules and consciences may to their ghostly comfort quietly
 repose themselves. This is the spirituall leauen which your grace beeing a
 ghostly housewyfe for the bryoune of all the whole royallme of England, and
 other the kynges maiesties dominions, hath in suche wyse hidden in all the
 whole towne peckes of English meale, East, west, North and South: that by
 the benefite and meane of this paraphrase it is now all made sauourie and of
 a pleasaunt rellice to all English peoples taste. Where the text of the gospell
 afore was in some partes (though alwayes speciall good and holsome foode
 is beyng restorative to suche as were hable to brooke it,) yet to the complexion
 of grosse, rude and greue stomaked Englishmen disagreeing and harde of di-
 gestion, yet ye by procuring the whole paraphrase of Erasmus to be diligently
 translated into English, haue minced it, and made it eury English mans
 meate, though his stomake be neuer so weake or tendre. Where afore in some
 partes agayne it seemed to bee so light meate, that the grosse stomakes dyd no
 lesse lothe it, then the children of Israel dyd Manna in deserte, when they
 sayed: Our soule is qualmyde ouer this meate beeing to so light, and is re-
 die to cast it by agayne: your godly cure in conseruyng it with the paraphrase
 of Erasmus in English, hath made so sounde and substantiall meate for all
 complexions of people, that it maye bee to eury bodie like the aboundance
 of quailles, rayning downe in wilderness from heauen, suche as best stode
 with eury bodies stomake, appetite and most desire to be plentifully fedde
 withall. Where of it selfe it is a meate most pure and simple, & therfore to some
 beynge mowthes vsed to none but fine termes, to the painted colours and exor-
 nations of zeroike, it seemeth dry and vnpleasaunt, it is now by the sagredulce
 sauce of the paraphrase made more liquide to renne pleasauntly in the mouth
 of any man which is not so muche infected with indurate myndnesse of here,
 with malicious conceit, and with to much peruerse iudgemente. For
 Erasmus lyke as he doeth in all his woorkes excell and passe the moste part of
 all other wyrters: so in this woork of the paraphrase vpon the newe testa-
 mente he passeth himselfe. Therefore moste gracious Ladie although your
 demerites are so ferre about all prayes of man, that howe soe soeuer I wade
 in magnifying your vertuous disposition, your deuoute study and endeouour to
 doe good thynges, I shall be sure not to incurre anye suspicion of flatterie: yet
 do, & at this present omitting all other thynges, onely in Englandes behalfe
 make one among the rest in rendyng publique thankes to your highnesse, as-
 well for your other godly trauaile in fethering the knowlege of Goddes
 woorde, as also most specially in setting men in woork to translate the para-
 phrase of Erasmus vpon all the newe Testaments, wherein ye doe both to the
 young and to the olde, as well to the high as to the low and no lesse to the rich

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ſcrip̄ture to the poore, & yet much more bounteous liberalitie in being about and
 in making common vnto all good Engliſhe people the beauntye Jewels of
 Chriſtes doctrine, then yf ye ſhould open all kynges cofers of worldly trea-
 ſures, and beſt to every one ſuche aboundaunce as myght make them all weal-
 thie and ryche for ever in this worlde. And as ye haue herin bene a beſt wor-
 thie ſuche thanks and rewardes as herin in none but onely God to repay, and
 a beſt to vs your moſt louing and obedient ſubicctes ſo beneficiall as no beſt
 can exteme, (muche leſſe any toungue oz pen expreſſe) ſo doubt I not but that
 ye haue dooen a thyng to your moſt regall ſpouſe the kynges Maieſtie ſo ac-
 ceptable, that he wyl not ſuffer it to lye buried in ſilence, but will one daye,
 when his godlye wyſdome ſhall ſo thynke expediente, cauſe theſe ſame para-
 phraſe to be publiſhed and ſet a brode in printe to theſame vſe that your high-
 neſſe hath ment it, that is to ſaye, to the publique remembrance and benefite of
 good Engliſhe people now a long tyme ſooze thirſtyng and houngring the
 ſyncere & playne knowledge of Goddes worlde. For his moſt excellent Ma-
 ieſtie being a man after the beſte of the Lord, being a right Dauid choſen to
 deſtroye Goliath the huge and rounbyous enemye of Iſrael without anye ar-
 mour, and with none other weapō but the ſtone of goddes worlde caſt out of
 the ſyng of the diuine ſpिरित working in him & his lawes made her in Eng-
 lande, & being the elected instrument of God to plucke downe the Idole of the
 Romiſhe Antichriſt, who folowynge the ſteppes of his father Lucifer hath
 not onely vſurped a kinde of ſupremie & tyranie ouer all princes on earth,
 as well chriſten as heathen, but alſo hath enſourged againſt heauen, and hath
 liſt vp and exalted himſelfe aboue all thing that is called God, makinge bothe
 the playne commaundementes for the aduancing of his owne more then ihe-
 ruiſaicall traditions, peruertynge the true ſence of the holye ſcriptures and wre-
 ſting them to the increaſaunce of his abhominacions breyng bothe aſoyne
 God and man detestable: his highneſſe being our Chetimus by the prouident
 of God deputed and ſent to be the diſtroyer not onely of all countreſaite religi-
 ons (who ſwarmed among vs like diſguiſed maſkers and not mummers, but
 mummers, who vnder the cloke of holynesse ſeduced the people, and deuoured
 the houſes of riche widowes, and were manurymers of all ſuperſticion, idola-
 try & rebellion) but alſo to roote vp all Idolatrei boen to dead ſinages of ſtone
 and tymber as vnto God, and committed to other creatures in ſtede of the
 creatour, directlye agaynſt the expreſſe wordes of the precepte: *Thou ſhalt haue
 no moe goddes but me*, his moſt excellent maieſtie (I ſaye) from the firſt daye that he
 wore the Imperiall crowne of this Royalme, ſo ſerua that to the executing of
 the premiſes it was neceſſarie, that his people ſhould bee reduced to the ſincere-
 ritie of Chriſtes religion by knowynge of Goddes worlde: he conſidered that
 requiſite it was his ſubicctes were nouzled in Chriſt by readinge the ſcriptu-
 res, whoſe knowledge ſhould eaſily induce them to the clere eſpying of all the
 ſeights, of the Romiſhe iugleynge. And therfore as ſoone as myght bee,
 his highneſſe by moſt holſome and godly lawes, prouided that it myght bee
 leſful for all his moſt ſeichfull louynge ſubicctes to reade the worlde of God, &
 the rules of Chriſtes diſcipline, whiche they professed: he prouided that the
 holy Bible ſhould be ſetfurth in our owne vulgare language, to the ende that
 Englande myght the better attaigne to the ſinceritie of Chriſtes doctrine
 whiche they myght drawe out of the clere founeyne & ſpyng of the goſpell
renewing

running euermore cleere without any mote or mud, rather then out of the muddy
 die lakes, & puddles purposely infected with the filthy dregges of our Phari-
 sines the Papistes, who had stopped our springes to direct vs to their poi-
 soned muddie gutters, and furdowes. By this his maiesties most godly pro-
 uision it hath come to passe, that the people whiche long tyme had been led in
 error & blyndnesse by blynde guydes, mounkes, fryers, chanoines, & papisti-
 call preachers, do now so plainly see the cleere light, that they be willyngly ab-
 horre idolatry & supersticion: they do now knowe they hurtie towards God
 & their Prince: they do now embrace the veritie for verities sake: they see where
 and how the leauen of the papistes hath by continuance of tyme & for default
 of scripture soured all the whole varche of Chyistes doctrine: they see howe
 being led by blynd guydes and pastours in the darkenesse of ignorance, they
 fell darty in the deepe pitte of manifolde errors with the same guydes, they see
 that lyke as the olde Pharisies in the tyme of Chyistes being vpon earth had
 corrupted the syncre doctrine of Gods woorde, and the pure vnderstandyng
 of the lawe, teaching the people to leaue theyr poore fathers and mothers de-
 sircue contrary to the playne commaundement, rather then to let their tras-
 surie to be not enriched, whiche kynde of offreyng themselves of mere couetise
 had inuented, and did apply the same to the mayntinaunce of themselves in
 gluttonie and sensualitie: so now had the wicked papistie deuised a meane to
 picke the riche folkes purses, & the poore bulgare people cleue to deuout ba-
 ber the coulour of goyng on pilgrimage to this or that stocke of mans handie
 making, and vnder pretence of seeking health of the soule & remission of synnes,
 at the handes of Peter, James, John, & Mary, which coulde not geue it, but
 when suche thinges were asked them, blushed to heare God the only autour &
 geuer of all good thinges to be so blasphemed. They see now that lyke as the
 couetous Pharisies passed lesse at the violacion or breaking of gods precep-
 ts, then of their traditions, and put more iustice in waschyng the outsyde of
 theyr dicke or theyr cuppe, then in the innocencie of lyfe and puritie of the con-
 science within, in offreyng of myntes and rue for their lucre, then in persou-
 myng the office of charitie to the neighbour, soner to wyinke at their owne
 blasphemies against God, then to reuise a small trespass committed by their
 wenke brother against the sond ceremonies whiche they and the lawiers had
 deuised and added besides the lawe: so the beast of romishe abominacion so
 had cleue subuerted the true interpretation of Chyistes gospel, and by his
 mere tyrannie toynd with most craftie delusion, so had inuented into Chyistes
 churche and holy congregacion, al thynges that were contrary to Chyiste, that
 is to wete, in stede of pure scith suche as Chyiste requyred, a scith lapped in a
 patched cloke of beggerly wrookes and ceremonies of his owne dressing, &
 setting furth in stede of religion, supersticion: offreynges in stede of charitie:
 building of chauntries in place of relieuyng and mainteyning the liuely tem-
 ple and image of God in the poore: mencysing of images in stede of the pure
 sacrifice of an innocent lyfe: in stede of trustyng in Gods mercies trustyng in tre-
 als & masses of scale crin in stede of heauen, a purgatory consisting of materi-
 all fyre, & the same to be redemed w money geuen to him: in stede of declar-
 yng out free redemption in Chyiste and by Chyiste sealed with his most pre-
 cious blood, the Antichriste of Rome seduced the simple people to putte their affi-
 ancer for remission of synnes and obteyning the keyes of heauen, by his per-

The p̄fate to the translation of the

Bookes contained in a peece of parchment or paper is a hump of lead hanging at it, and to be bought of him or of his generation the wounkers & sellers for money: in steede of the holye Bible, legenda Sanctoꝝum, the miracles of our lady, & martirologes, which themselves deuiled and neuer durst set furth vntill the partie of whom they were made, had been an hundred yeres dead, for feare of being taken in a lye: in steede of obeying our liege Lorde and soueraine, to be subiect to forein potentates: in otheꝝ abuses so innumerable, that no time or wordes may suffice to declare or reckon them by. And in this blyndenesse had Englaunde still continued, had not God of his infinite goodnesse & bountifull mercye reised vp vnto vs a newe Ezechias to confounde all sholles, to destrue all hillcaltates of supersticio, to roote vp all conuerfaite religions, and to restore (as muche as in so litle tyme may be) the true religion & worship of God, the syncre preaching of Goddes woorde, & the booke of the law, that is to say, of Christes holy Testamēt to be read of the people in their vulgare tongue. That if in so litle tyme hauing no more helpe but the wete tree of the Bible, the people thorough the goodnesse of God and the insticke of his holy spirite haue had the eyes of their herte and soule so opened, that they haue not onely spyed the abuses afoze mentioned, & thousandes mo in which the Romische Babylon hath certein hundred of yeres holden all christenboime captiue and thral: but also haue so conformed the selfe to the syncre doctrine of Christ, that they do with moste glad will, with moste earnest yele, and with moste studious diligence embrace & truely, abhorre the errors wherein they were afoze brouned betwixt the superstitions wherewith they were afoze delited, hunger and thirst the syncre knowlege of goddes woorde by the goodnesse of God and the gracious prouiso of our moste noble Ezechias King Henry the eight, now dayly manifested vnto them: how is it lykely & they would profite in godly knowlege if they had some otheꝝ godly exposition or declaracion of some good syncre wytten vpon the newe Testamēt for their further resting? Of whiche soue truely there cannot any one man be picked out more apt and wite then Erasmus, especially in this his paraphrase, which your highnesse of a moue godly yele hath thus procured to be turned into Englishe: whose doctrine as it is not in any popynce after my pooze iudgemente, corrupt, so doeth it without violence or extrenitie of wordes vnto the doctrine, & diuine conscience, declare manye abuses, detesting the enemies of Goddes woorde and supplanters of his gospell, by such true and iurely makers, that they may be easily knowen, so that it cannot be doubted, but it should be incredible furtheraunce towards the ripping of the knowlege of Goddes woorde, if it myght or shall so stande with the pleasure of our sayd moste gracious soueraine Lord, being nexte and immediately vnder God our supreme head. For which thing verally I would wishe and pray to God might so frame for two considerations, the one, because that the people hauing the paraphrase of Erasmus, shall haue the pith of all the doctours and good wytters, that haue any thing set furth for the declaracion of the Gospells, the Actes, and the Epistles, so that Erasmus maye stand one alone in his good steede as a grate nombre of otheꝝ expositors set furth together: & the other, because my herte doeth wishe that setting furth of goddes gloꝝy, the destruying of idoles, the confounding and defacing of all popish trunperie, the publishing of the Bible, & gospell of Christe

Christe, so godlye by his highnesse intended, so floury entered, and so luckily begon, might by the same our moste gracious soueraigne be in such wise prosecuted & brought to effectt, that wha heauen no longer willing to spare him to the worlde, but that he must geue place to nature, shall call him to receiue a crowne of immoztalitie, and he for desire therof shall willingly succumb, and geue vp this imperiall crowne of worldely dignitie, to the moste regall Impetuous sonne, our noble Prince Edwarde, he maye deliuer to the same a people so well framed, and trained to his hande, that the same maye withall raise a prosperous successe, and without any let of stumbling blockes to bee layd in his waye by papistris, continue the Godly trade now at this daye well begonne and thanks to God luckily proceeding. I would wishe (as in dede I hope to see,) that he might not neede to be put to any further trauaile or cure, but well to conserue & kepe thinges in the same staigh and order that his moste noble father myndeth to leaue all vnto him. Our Dauid Henry the righte larch alreadye so substantiallye cast the foundation, and raised the building of the Temple, that I truste it shall be no burden for our young Salomō to consummate and finish the same whan his tyme shall come. But nowe I perceiue my selfe, whyle I entred into opening the desire & prayer of my bette, to haue entered into suche a large fielde of talke, whiche the experience of kyng Henries example concerning the trade of religion, and the hope of Prince Edward to be a righte folower of so righte a ledyng father, both minister vnto me, that excepte I here sodainlye brake of, I am drawen to wade so far in their prayes, that I were not habile in long tyme to fynde any waye out agayn. Omitting therefore at this present the moste worthy and moste iustlye deserued prayes of of them both, I shall turne my stile somewhat to extracte of Luke whome it pleased your highnesse to comitt vnto me to be translated. Whiche commaundement whan it came first vnto me in your graces name although I knewe howe litle it was that I could do in this kinde, yet was I glad that your commaundement byd so iustlye concurte with the determination of myne owne minde and purpos. For I had long tyme & fore with mature deliberacion and also with aduised election appoynered with myselfe to translate this paraphrase vpon Luke, as soone as anye suche libertie might bee, and to make it vnto your grace a testificacion of my dutie and thankfull remembraunce of your manyfolde benefites alsoe doon to me of your mere bountie. And twoe thynges there wer that had moued me to take this prouince moste specially in hand, the one because that as Luke is the longest of all the Euangelistes, so is he of all men noted to haue written his gospel moste exactlye, as well by relation of the Apostles whiche were present and conuersant with Christe whyle he lyued on earth, as also by the instructions of Paul who was moste earnest and full in the iustificacion of feith, & moste pichtyke agaynst the iustificacion of woordes (albeit they do all in this point of doctrine througely conserue & agree.) The second was, for y^e Erasmus who did in this paraphrase bestowe more diligence then in moste of the others, had speciallye dedicated the same vnto our moste noble kyng Henry the eight. And I thoughte I could not deuide anye apper gift to present his moste deere beloved wife withall being of the lyke zeile, affection, godlinesse, & deuotion that he is, than the same wroghte translated into Englyshe, whiche I certaynlye knewe his maiestie to had singularly well allowed and moste graciouslye accepted in latine, and in perusing thereof to be darly

The p̄face to the translation of the

exceedyng muche delighted. And I nothyng doubt, moſte gracions Ladie, but that the readyng thereof ſhould cauſe no leſſe delectacion of minde to you, if the thing were ſo well doen as ſome mā of moze learnyng perchauce could haue doe it. And in this behalfe none other refuge I haue but to your moſte benigne fauour and pardone well to accept myne honeſt herte, myne earneſte yrie, and willing labours. For as touchyng the tranſlation ſelfe, though I iudge and plainly confeſſe myſelfe to be by many degrees inferiour in knowlege & facultie to all the others whom I heare that your highneſſe hath appoynted to the tranſlating of the other parties, and though I cannot of myſelfe promiſſe any hableneſſe to take ſuch a prouince in hande: yet (my herte better ſeruyng me hereunto then perchauce my hande hath doen) when I ſawe that your graces reſolution & pleaſure did helpe to miniſter courage to myne owne hertes deſire, I conceyued boldneſſe to attempt a enterpriſe the thing, & thought it moſte expedient to ſhew myne obedience & prompt good will to do your commaundement, truſting that though I haue not been habile in all behalſes and poyntes requiſite, fully to diſcharge the office of a good tranſlator, yet I haue expreſſed p̄ ſence & meaning of the autour. As for the grace of the latine tongue I thinke bypoſſible to be lively expreſſed, as this autour doeth it in the latine by reaſon of ſoondre alluſions, diuerſe proverbes, many figures, and exornacions retoricall, with Metaphores innumerable, whiche cannot with the like grace be rendred in any other language then in ſ latine, or greke, beſydes that an infinite ſoure of woordes there be, whole full importyng cannot with one mere Engliſhe woorde equivalently be enterpreted. And this imperfection I haue to my ſelfe power ſo laboured to redoubbe, that I truſt there be not any poynte of ſyghtie ſignificacion any where conteyned, whiche I haue not in one or other place of the ſentence by ſome meanes thoroughly touched. And for as muche as I conſider it to bee a paraphraſe, that is to ſaye, a playne ſettyng furthe of the ſence of the rexe with as many woordes as the circumſtaunce thereof for the better linking of one ſentence to an other doeth require, I haue not ſo preciſely bound my ſelfe to eury woorde & ſyllable of the letter, but that I haue taken moze reſpecte to the explanacion and declaring of the ſence, then to the numbrie of the latine ſyllables. In tranſlaryng of the vcray texte I thinke it requiſite to vſe ſome ſcrupuloſitie, & yf the tranſlatours were not altogether ſo preciſe as they are, but had ſum moze regarde to expreſſing of the ſence, I thinke in my iudgemente they ſhould doe better) but in a paraphraſe, which of it ſelfe is a kinde of expoſicion & of comenecary, I thinke it nothing needfull to be ſo preciſe in the woordes, ſo the ſence be kepte. And this I dare aſſure, that yf any interpreter ſhoulde in ſome places bee as briefe in the Engliſhe tranſlation as the autour is in the latine: he ſhoulde make thereof but a becke piece of wrooke. For that is the onely thing that maketh the vcray texte ſelfe ſo becke as it appeareth to bee. In Luke I haue had ſomewhat, be moze buſineſſe, bycauſe that the Latine exemplaries (through whole defaulte or negligence I am incertaine,) do varie and not well agree, ſome hauyng, ſome or leſſe then others, ſome hauyng an other woorde than an other copie haue, ſome being other wyſe poynted then the reſt. Wherby I haue in ſome places been driuen to vſe myne owne iudgemente in rendring the true ſence of the booke, to ſpake nothyng of a great number of ſentences, whiche by reaſon of ſo many members, or permiſſes, or digreſſions as haue come in place,

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to the image quality. It appears to be a dense Latin or Greek text, possibly a paraphrase of the 22nd chapter of the Gospel of Matthew, as indicated by the header. The text contains several lines of script, with some words and phrases being difficult to decipher due to fading and the handwriting style.]

The p[re]face of Erasmus vnto his paraphase vpon the g[os]p[el] of Luke.

W[ri]tten for the most p[ro]fane and most heathenish p[ri]nce of the
eight part of the world, the most famous and most noble
duke of the same, the most famous of the same
in the most famous of the same, and
p[ro]f[er]ous continuance.



Most Excellent and p[ro]fane Prince, I sende here to
you the g[os]p[el] of Luke, which I haue translated
into the most famous and most noble
duke of the same, the most famous of the same
in the most famous of the same, and
p[ro]f[er]ous continuance.

The p̄face of Erasmus into

phicians of the doct̄rs been practitioners, and perceiving that not without
these are hidden them — and themselves are the patients and spectators
that it is that must be given to the sick. **C**hail alone it is not enough that
best practice the medicine of restraining in action. **C**he spoiling and their
successors for bishops are no more but ministers that temper in due propor-
tion, the law and sale of popes, that live to the place desired not by
tripes of their own, but of a child. **C**hey desire in vain — but still it is
that which the folk think that create the physicians would be caught and be
used into them, but **C**hristians alone let us, which makes that their words
shall take effect. **C**he corpse, all physicians too often times have a suspicion
that subjects of the disease, as also in appointing medicines for children:
ye and many times in stead of medicines that appoint things that are
fatal poison to the children, according to the saying of the great poet.

Many of the medicines be good that are thought,

And many of them again are better than thought.

Line of the phisicke & medicine **C**hiqui-malturn is but only one receiveth which
ought of no mortal creature to be either corrupted or altered. And therein to
be considered in respect of no more but one simple, is **C** although the whole part
and duct of were to be ministers of **C** same, would be liable to doo their of-
fice carry and make take it a murderer unto himself. is **C** be have a miracle like
for **C** preserving a miracle **C** same & delicious of health. for turn that same thing
and had the least of all, to be alone & more but be of power able to heal
all the whole man, but at some seasons give health by himself in his own
presence, and many times also by the minister of his. **C** spoiling and laetitia,
for **C** let **C** same all **C** labor learning & art of phisick, both these makes **C**
it principally dooeth as **C** one that it may be true the body is a miracle, and
formally for **C** same as doo be doo disease. and this part is by the phisicians
figure called **C** same that is to say the act of curing or healing disease. so
condemned their art is to pacitate and continue the healthful state of the body &
to increase the strength, and this part of phisick they place in the curing of
the cure. for the physicians doo not surmount yet with his words, or cure,
they doo not surmount **C** same portions of themselves to consume and waste the
health as men in matters **C** same and murthering the body to be a miracle
but sometimes they mistake for the things as man make the better **C** same
more, see and in other give the body a miracle as large. **C** so there is the
of a miracle to be by the person of fact, to be found in the soul and con-
fession with expenditure and impeding of health discharge and waste of
of cure time. **C** be immediately thereupon is given an estimate of consider-
ance, of resisting and of more perfect doctrine. for if a phisician as soon as
he hath made the body simple by purgation, should suddenly give up the
like patient and eat him alone, it is all waste and proper the less to him it is
be done of all the strength. some power & rage of a great **C** same in air take
traces to be an lie the patient, the general taking of dissolution of all the sym-
mes and matters thereupon may be held, as a consumption. **C** so there that
repentance hath call to come out come and better to be taken out **C** same, but
baptism hath received of purgation and made be simple and bold from all
fumes, there be large things omitted, and given to be, **C** same
explaining

For when the fowle againe beganne to be cleafed and made better they
flewes abroad out and some were and where they in the thent u-
chiness and out and taking of a thinges to the bed part in hope the
and p- my to be for do it and in place that was with there me. I refer
me to the of making water is contained a waye and the farnell of of pear
count in four. The fowle of a waye, pleasures of the fowle is as much a d-
faint it. One with the our of things of fowle. It will be heate which is the
faint since they are not

As for the first part of the parable, it is to be understood that the
fowle which is cleafed and made better, is the fowle which is
faint and which is not. The fowle which is faint, is the fowle which
is not in the state of grace, and which is not in the state of
grace. The fowle which is not faint, is the fowle which is in the state
of grace, and which is in the state of grace. The fowle which is in the
state of grace, is the fowle which is in the state of grace, and which is
in the state of grace.

The second part of the parable, is to be understood that the
fowle which is cleafed and made better, is the fowle which is
faint and which is not. The fowle which is faint, is the fowle which
is not in the state of grace, and which is not in the state of
grace. The fowle which is not faint, is the fowle which is in the state
of grace, and which is in the state of grace. The fowle which is in the
state of grace, is the fowle which is in the state of grace, and which is
in the state of grace.

The third part of the parable, is to be understood that the
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is not in the state of grace, and which is not in the state of
grace. The fowle which is not faint, is the fowle which is in the state
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state of grace, is the fowle which is in the state of grace, and which is
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The fourth part of the parable, is to be understood that the
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The fifth part of the parable, is to be understood that the
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grace. The fowle which is not faint, is the fowle which is in the state
of grace, and which is in the state of grace. The fowle which is in the
state of grace, is the fowle which is in the state of grace, and which is
in the state of grace.

The preface of Erasmus into

Erasmus of Rotterdam's preface to his 1524 edition of the Greek text of the New Testament is a landmark work of Christian humanism. In it, Erasmus argues for a return to the original Greek text of the Bible, rather than the Latin Vulgate, which he believed had become corrupted over time. He also discusses the importance of understanding the Greek text in its original context, and the role of the church in promoting a more accurate and accessible version of the Bible. The preface is written in a clear, logical, and persuasive style, and it is a key text in the history of the Bible and of Christian thought. Erasmus's preface is a key text in the history of the Bible and of Christian thought. He argues for a return to the original Greek text of the Bible, rather than the Latin Vulgate, which he believed had become corrupted over time. He also discusses the importance of understanding the Greek text in its original context, and the role of the church in promoting a more accurate and accessible version of the Bible. The preface is written in a clear, logical, and persuasive style, and it is a key text in the history of the Bible and of Christian thought.

fortuned in the epistles Apostolicall. Whan I wrote the paraphrase vpon
 Matthew, I looked for nothing lesse, then that Iohn should bee earnestly
 requested, and immediatly after hym this Lukas. But nowe to the entente there
 that not any glas wyndow or gappe bee seen among the Euangelistes, I
 will adde Marke also vnto þ other three: albeit he that dedicated sundrie
 gospells to sundrie men, maie seme to dooe neuer a whit more contrarte to
 reason, then did Sancte Hierome, who dedicated. yea euen þ lesse prophetes
 vnto several persones. I haue elsewhere geuen aduertisement, and dooe now
 estiong geue warning vnto the reader, that he esteeme no more arrogant to be
 in any paraphrase of myne, then he would grue to the commentaries of other
 wyters for I dooe not for any such purpose wyte paraphrases, because I
 would make or make the gospell one of meanes handes, but so the entente it
 maie be read the more comodiously to a mannes mynde, and with the more
 fruite, lyke as medals are sauced in the ende they may be taken with the better
 will and the more delictation. Yea and of one certen poppe also must I here
 name a reader that is somewhat grosse of vnderstandyng, whiche is that
 it bee not myne owne wordes that I dooe any where speake in the pa
 raphrase, lesse the thyng whiche vnder the persone of the Euangelike
 is hyubly and truely spoken, maye seme to bee arrogantly
 spokē vnder myne owne persone. The lord Iesus geue his
 spirite vnto you mosse noble kyng, to the ende that by

Der your protection beeyng a true Chyking
 þe in vnde, the verite of the gospell
 maie from daie to daie more and
 more reigne and flourish.

Yerch at Basill the,
 xxii. daie of August
 in þ yere of our
 lord. M. D.
 xxiii.



The physician, and howe in Antioche, was not ignorant of the grete
youngur/ as his wyrtynge booke sheweth he was a discipyl and discipyl of
the apostle paul, and a countynion of al his ptegeccion. He wrote
a booke of the gospell, of whome the same paul saith in the same maner.
We have sent with him a brother whos name is in the gospell through
out all the congregacions. And again to the Colossians; whos name is Luke
the physician greeteth you. And to Timothy Luke is with me a love the
littere teacheth us another speciall good booke which is entituled the

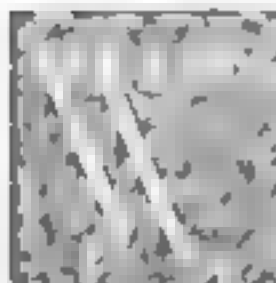
actes of the apostles, the booke wherof came turnful, so paulen came being and taryng
two yeres at home, that is to saye, whil the fourth yere of alexa the emperoure rerte,
wherby we doo the interpretacion that the said booke was made in the same cite. Therfore
as for the creature of paul and of maria the virgin, and all the rest of the by hys baptis-
sed, the reason causyng the scrityptures that are called Apocrypha, for what maner a man is
it, that a countynion wher he stude men, from hys booke, wher he among his other mas-
ters her signatur of this thing alone general. and wher he was here but, that time, copy-
reth that a certain puelle in Asia being an affectionate follower of the apostle paul, was
conuict before John for breyng a copye of the same booke, and that the puelle confesse to
se to had open the thyng for the love that he bare to paul, and the booke by reason
therof to had escaped hym. Some wyrters haue, that as of the paulen this apocry-
phal booke accordyng to the gospell, he signifieth of the wey of Luke, and that Luke taughte
the gospell, is not onely of the apostle paul, who had not been conuict and with the, by
in the tyme, but also of the rest of the apostles, whiche thyng Luke himselfe, to be
gladly in the beginning of his owne booke, saying as they haue deposed hym
but as, whiche from the beginning sayng the same, myselfe whiche were you and
to a number of the church, as they declare, the gospel, the same he in the
as he had been. But the rest of the apostles he deposed as he had seen. He
hys, as it is, were not having any tyme. Wherby he was at Col-
sacione, but whiche he had done there, showed and on-
ly had out of Asia, together with the booke of the actes
the apostles in the tyme of Constantine
the emperour.

The paraphrase of Erasmus upon

one of the Epistles wherein our Lord Jesus bringeth reformation on priests, had certain appointed and chosen to this other and also sheweth the nature of the same the Apostle saith by signification of the holy ghost sheweth that to purge the summe of the whole body of the church is a strong not minding he going about by persuasion to raise a war from others and chiefly to the use of the father more he had rather sell and purchase than buy by the use of the Apostle saith that the fathers and founders include of the gospel sentence saying like as not every man had at that time with equal sentence and power to preach the gospel so that it is to be noted that not every man had the power to handle the doctrine of the gospel if a man in one such attempt had the force to patche and to make a medley of the doctrine of the gospel as others have done are we come to the fallowen articles that is concerning certayne false charges among the true and honest ministers of approved certayne things as they had also taken one of the business and power of the common people the and many times in some of their dioceses some being to the effect of a briefe and some other being just as with some other a petition had as most of the things are of a strange and ready to be corrupted these be a pretence because at some prisons next by, where through making use on the sides and doctrine of Chail and of his disciples the cause that the matters be not be created neither a briefe, the nature of Jesus hath as it were supposed in the law with a full charge, that after a while and where in which the world all of the things and the benefit, made as much as at that time they judged to be good, and yet nevertheless of a false purpose and extent till such others called charged to be taken supposing in the mean time that, the office of the y same had lacked in this manner and after some others would have not to be from a viable beginning is attempted the same of all the prisons low have such a best entering as many powers made contrary to the doctrine of the gospel, and many have rather had an eye to fill up the holes of the house with a fire and to be burning in the ground of the gospel, then to let the things as the holy ghost hath bid to be available to the church the same thing if it be also should be composing a certain order and part of the same that is to be, be the support of the matters as have been omitted by the others, and also because the summe of other persons to be rich were for to have to them or because that touching matters of certainties and to that is of a certain other fact that their own imagination, as it things none directly known but by the tumult and blame of the people, who is a man an anathema and hunger of of things not as of the flesh as to yet not be our own to frame the power of this doctrine that we least pain no manner points at all of the things that have been said as before thus we make it such of such the ground as we had to concern the great doctrine of the gospel and the function of the church alling for an authority and a definite matter it were thought to be necessary that Jesus had some other point there be to be without the purchase of a man's man not be broken in some other things against there be the knowledge which of such things be made profit to the rich and before of priest of a certain, and some pointed that be that man be known to a man and

beet, and mouche of mouthe, and may it rebite the faultes of a gre. Let
to be the door at this present habet for laie comfortance na. to be g. of
let out these other printed breache, and not thou alone. O. becept. is. the
door not to set their thonges to any one of person ony. but also a. other
persons, either at this present time being, or hereafter to come.
to be the rather be or the be the same to be. that if you see to be in name,
that is to wite, the houses of god which remaining and breake graying by
the breach, door with p. ed. read. ed. of be. m. g. and with a. l. r. e. p. l. y. n. g.
themselves, due to the treachery of god and the wiche being. a. with the
ewing as a. other good things of this transitory world. door be. w. a. th. e. t.
breach to those things, that are enlaving and braving.

Christ Chapter



Then the same by the purpose and appointment of god
parted and by his lawe saylatory of the people
a. w. d. and promised god by the lawe of command
ed. v. s. g. e. t. i. v. e. u. i. d. e. d. f. o. u. r. o. u. r. p. e. o. p. l. e.
was now with that for feare of god should take upon
him the nature of manne, for to redeme mankyn by
his brache. as he shall by his doctrine as at a. his ex-
ample of being, for to instruct by his w. a. t. e. r. s.
of the world, and for to set a. brace of the god's brache of the world,

and finally by his promises for to set up our better towards the hope of the
life everlasting in heaven. for because a. this lawe that was to be done,
was strange not to the brache of any age or time alone. the w. a. t. e. r. s.
of god or facte w. a. s. p. a. r. t. i. c. u. l. a. r. t. h. i. n. g. s. — be. t. w. a. s. r. a. t. i. o. n. e.
no point of all of any tokens or rubric signs, which cometh to a matter of
a. l. l. e. w. i. t. h. o. u. t. p. u. b. l. i. c. i. t. y. e. s. , and thus it to be to be a. l. l. e. w. i. t. h. o. u. t. p. u. b. l. i. c. i. t. y. e. s.
of the world was brache a. w. i. t. h. o. u. t. h. a. v. e. n. e. o. f. a. w. o. m. a. n. u. s. — u. i. d. e. d. f. o. u. r. o. u. r. p. e. o. p. l. e.
should to, curious enquire god in heaven. The histories of the world
to be full of strange things that have happened against the common sense
of nature. In the books of the old testament we see that the sea
shall come from heaven for to be the sea to have opened. And also it was
in two parts: water to have been gotten forth of a well stone by the
change it with a long rodde, and brache mine to have been reborn againe
to be. This was the first brache a. w. i. t. h. o. u. t. h. a. v. e. n. e. o. f. a. w. o. m. a. n. u. s. — u. i. d. e. d. f. o. u. r. o. u. r. p. e. o. p. l. e.
without mannes help. For in the first article of our confession it was,
that this same promise were to all persons throughly persuaded, that is to
wite, thus to be the same as was whose cunning at the beginning of the
prophecy had promised and whom all the lawes of Moses had to wite of a
shadowe reported, and of whom only all persons shall hope and thus to
have this satisfaction.

It was this in the hope of the hope of Christ a. l. l. e. w. i. t. h. o. u. t. p. u. b. l. i. c. i. t. y. e. s. — u. i. d. e. d. f. o. u. r. o. u. r. p. e. o. p. l. e.
all the world of this, and thus to the beginning of the law, and thus to the law of
all things by the high lordship and presence of god there was enquire
god, the world being for his own part at a. w. o. m. a. n. u. s. — u. i. d. e. d. f. o. u. r. o. u. r. p. e. o. p. l. e.
the world being for his own part at a. w. o. m. a. n. u. s. — u. i. d. e. d. f. o. u. r. o. u. r. p. e. o. p. l. e.
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the world being for his own part at a. w. o. m. a. n. u. s. — u. i. d. e. d. f. o. u. r. o. u. r. p. e. o. p. l. e.

The paraphrase of Erasmus upon

the bright **Isaiah** and the which should & notably of his Image should
 like as homilie of King as had not also that time bene dearth of and his
 his authority that of his last giftes of grace gotten among all the people,
 which unto a world bene not yet borne prizes the first knowledge and facte
 among the Jewes to make over both of beate out as if bottom of a gospel
 whereof **Isaiah** was the first founder and first bringer up to us
 at the first began to make acceptable unto the Jewes by the crueltie of
 his lawe the usage of the words of the lawe and **John** the experient
Isaiah the prophet of those the course of things being changed a con-
 straint waite the **Isaiah** when his bestes and a tree of grace were bene
 food, he did breake the gloire of **Isaiah** in the brightness of the excellence of the
 gospel as soon as it once opened itselfe unto the world he did as we would
 saye some advocate of a false of **Isaiah** was. And for time to where **Isaiah**
 the prophet was a first beate by them he being endowd with the spirit of
 prophecy did foretelle many things which should afterwarde come to
 pass when it was now come to the commissioning and naming of **Jesus**, out
 of whose tribulation **Isaiah** did as **Isaiah** billiar and prosper by great descent he
 should be the witness of the prophetic to come & be write lawe he should
 be taken from **Isaiah** the head of the lawe for the right of him, but he will be some
 shall be sent and beate by the of the expectation of all nations. & has predicted
 his substance should be broken that which as though of such true come to him
 for people of the Jewes which he had also from time to time suffered bene
 return and journeyed by captives which being and pillars of their time
 nation. how should he witness to a paine to pay in a firm slavery. And the
 same prophet had all under one grie a token that for grace of the gospel
 which he the Jewes would be before and suffer a night though, alle and go
 from them into the chimney, that is of all others he made the lament of **Isaiah**
 should witness he was never delected of the blood of the Jewes, and yet
 was he without an indignity & a touched person was not only witness of
 and should to the honour to be a blessing of the countrey of **Isaiah**, but also
 through the favour of **Isaiah** and his being the witness of his own
 flesh. **Isaiah** and the cure the Jewes & be witness by this form alme
 (that where had been none, or no other the Jewes with the pharisees,
 which he made upon them the estate and prefer knowledge of the lawe,)
 might have called that the time was not come when that came ma should
 be he ne should be long and being, which all these of ready being witness
 it would have with the lawe an broken through him and to turn in the place
 of the of **Isaiah**, which great paines, & in the of his own matters, should
 make of the fathers, furthermore which as the be witness of the Jewes, which
 should be witness in **Isaiah** high bowens and in truth shall witness among all
 persons the holy ghost had by the prophet declared afore that the Jewes
 should also of the Jewes should be abrogated and abolished, after that he have
 once come the lawe, he not being enriched by such such matters all as should
 be, but being enriched by **Isaiah** in spirit with the one revealed. How he
 through a sacrifice being in debt no more but one lawe last time, but the same
 he should be a sacrifice of most as to his sacrifice and better make a way of the
 names of the lawe, he and should through the truth of the gospel, & be borne
 from grasping of the spirit of **Isaiah**, which and make holy all things.

of **Isaiah**
 the **Isaiah**

of **Isaiah**
 the **Isaiah**

both some kinde of fluxe to increase and multiply the people of the Jewes being
 a people perished in forme and substance being good for the Jewes being a
 together Jewes and carnall. had not yet learned that spiritual and ghostly
 proffit was to be had would bear with a heavenly generation & from
 time to time more and more to bee multiplied with continuall succession of
 time. They had not yet learned that builded were the persons which had guided
 themselves by the guidance of manne. And this matter did not a little grieve
 them in their hearts and especially Elizabeth who was no to common
 trader or a much reprochfullis man in her words mouth which began
 was referred in their number of women of hard happe as one of. she began
 with this be was now paid an inheritance of hope to have a child for because
 that a man made a thing having paid in the company of his wife had borne
 but he had not expected to be fruite of matrimony for the reproche
 of her affairs had made for a while to put on a wound. And this be pair
 of young animals the old age of manne both had increased that the best
 friend of manne of God did of their kind grow into the utmost places and
 duties of their office that they might the dignity and power of nature did
 not give to the company of their bodies.

because of
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And it came to pass that when Zacharie returned the priests office before God, as he
 went out of the temple, a multitude of the people were
 standing without, desiring to see him.

And when he returned the office of the priests in the בית of his
 common whither as we have said was in the temple of David and returning
 home he met the multitude of God after that he had seen of the fact & like
 a piece of David that and now according to the statute and manner of the
 house to be broken out together for unto the and paule by face of the temple
 the people shall that shall that shall the holy of houses, or the
 principal place the chance of the temple for that he was chosen to meet
 and the people, of the temple which was not only for any person to enter
 except the high priests as was appointed in the Kings Order and
 these on the same that down the letters every part of the temple to be
 burned made of certain were others in the old law appointed that is to
 more of nature on the feet galbanum and frankincense of the cirell were
 for the house of sacrifice was observed among the Jewes to be the most
 abarea others in so much that to the end of the sacrifice to be it was
 to be done in private place not admitted to come in nor yet any of the le-
 vites of that but the vesting clothes the priests should cover their shoes,
 being it at head and behind from that place with a bare forehead their devout
 prayer as he meant to do that God would bestow health to the Jewes that that
 most and offering for the health and safety of the whole people and to
 send it to the temple it was the priests after the sacrifice in the same place
 planted cane along side the people to feed the residue of the Jews which
 to the house made of wheat and cirell of sacrifice did appertaine. And the priests
 did not offer prayer for the people but also in their own behalf and the pre-
 scription of it to be as not having a moral man himself as well as the o-
 thers. And this was the cause of falling into the errors and pieces of the world.

which he
did not

before God

the temple
had a building
made.

because

God's
people
to
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the

The paralytike of Erasmus upon

John 14:12
14:13
14:14

the that shall be a true token of the promise in time returning to be
perfected and also a punishment to the unfaithfulnes at this present
Denned because thou shalt be daily run from this—Denned because
not that not have power to bring a woode out of the mounte, bring
the stone downe into this world shall be daily Divergent
and by one of the which there ought not any doubt to have been made the
brill. for the first is an al trower that for the sake of some to have
to be content to beif that hepr lower, and so proves that have long to
beare the an trower face to the luche as with ready to waders to be
low that they will follow the way of the glori

John 14:15

John 14:15
John 14:16
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John 14:96
John 14:97
John 14:98
John 14:99

The Philosophy of Erasmus upon

erudition in the first part of his epistle on which he had so much to say

157
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159

It is not the quantity of letters that makes a man a scholar, but the quality of his mind. A man may be a scholar without letters, and a man may have letters without being a scholar. The true scholar is one who has a deep understanding of the world and of himself, and who is able to apply this knowledge to the improvement of his fellow men. He is not content with mere knowledge, but seeks to use it for the benefit of others. He is not a man of letters, but a man of letters who is also a man of letters.

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The true scholar is one who has a deep understanding of the world and of himself, and who is able to apply this knowledge to the improvement of his fellow men. He is not content with mere knowledge, but seeks to use it for the benefit of others. He is not a man of letters, but a man of letters who is also a man of letters. He is not a man of letters, but a man of letters who is also a man of letters. He is not a man of letters, but a man of letters who is also a man of letters.

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the Gospell of S. Luke. Cap. I. Fol. 141.

And he said unto the multitude of people which were gathered about him
 This is the father of my brother James and the father of the brother of
 mine whom I call the younger, and the father of the brother of mine
 whom I call the elder, and the father of the brother of mine whom I
 call the younger. And he said unto the multitude of people which were
 gathered about him, Thus said he when he was in the land of Nazareth
 and when he was in the land of Galilee, and when he was in the land
 of Syria, and when he was in the land of Judaea, and when he was in
 the land of Jerusalem, and when he was in the land of the Holy City.
 And he said unto the multitude of people which were gathered about him,
 Thus said he when he was in the land of Nazareth, and when he was
 in the land of Galilee, and when he was in the land of Syria, and when
 he was in the land of Judaea, and when he was in the land of Jerusalem,
 and when he was in the land of the Holy City.

¶ And he said unto the multitude of people which were gathered about him, Thus said he when he was in the land of Nazareth, and when he was in the land of Galilee, and when he was in the land of Syria, and when he was in the land of Judaea, and when he was in the land of Jerusalem, and when he was in the land of the Holy City.

¶ And he said unto the multitude of people which were gathered about him, Thus said he when he was in the land of Nazareth, and when he was in the land of Galilee, and when he was in the land of Syria, and when he was in the land of Judaea, and when he was in the land of Jerusalem, and when he was in the land of the Holy City.

¶ And he said unto the multitude of people which were gathered about him, Thus said he when he was in the land of Nazareth, and when he was in the land of Galilee, and when he was in the land of Syria, and when he was in the land of Judaea, and when he was in the land of Jerusalem, and when he was in the land of the Holy City.

¶ And he said unto the multitude of people which were gathered about him, Thus said he when he was in the land of Nazareth, and when he was in the land of Galilee, and when he was in the land of Syria, and when he was in the land of Judaea, and when he was in the land of Jerusalem, and when he was in the land of the Holy City.

¶ And he said unto the multitude of people which were gathered about him, Thus said he when he was in the land of Nazareth, and when he was in the land of Galilee, and when he was in the land of Syria, and when he was in the land of Judaea, and when he was in the land of Jerusalem, and when he was in the land of the Holy City.

The paraphrase of Erasmus upon

the epistle of Paul the apostle to the Galatians. The first part of the book is a paraphrase of the epistle to the Galatians, and the second part is a paraphrase of the epistle to the Ephesians.

That bread for some, is the

bread of life, which is the word of God.

The first part of the book is a paraphrase of the epistle to the Galatians, and the second part is a paraphrase of the epistle to the Ephesians.

That bread for some, is the

bread of life, which is the word of God.

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That bread for some, is the

bread of life, which is the word of God.

The first part of the book is a paraphrase of the epistle to the Galatians, and the second part is a paraphrase of the epistle to the Ephesians.

the Gospell of Luke. Chap. Fol xxxv.

The Gospel of Luke begins with the birth of Jesus Christ, detailing his early life, his baptism by John the Baptist, and his public ministry. It covers his teaching on various topics such as prayer, love, and forgiveness, as well as his parables and miracles. The narrative concludes with his death on the cross and his resurrection, leading to his ascension into heaven.

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The paraphrase of Erasmus upon

the booke by the power of god which shall assure of a better being the spee
ch is appointed by god to the righteous and lacking of which beate saye
things

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And yet he that without god cause thus reason these matters teach them
wiles for the sake of god which beate beate and beate for it is true
un saye as it is said a day the day be into the partners in the day
to be the day to be the day of greater joye

See the

And yet he that without god cause thus reason these matters teach them
wiles for the sake of god which beate beate and beate for it is true
un saye as it is said a day the day be into the partners in the day
to be the day to be the day of greater joye

And yet he that without god cause thus reason these matters teach them
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un saye as it is said a day the day be into the partners in the day
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And yet he that without god cause thus reason these matters teach them
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to be the day to be the day of greater joye

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un saye as it is said a day the day be into the partners in the day
to be the day to be the day of greater joye

And yet he that without god cause thus reason these matters teach them
wiles for the sake of god which beate beate and beate for it is true
un saye as it is said a day the day be into the partners in the day
to be the day to be the day of greater joye

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penitence

the Gospel of S. Luke. Chap. 1. Sol. 10. 11.

... and his disciples ... in the evening ...

... by the mouth of his ...

10. 11.

... he said to them ...

10. 12.

... he said to them ...

10. 13.

... he said to them ...

10. 14.

10. 15.

10. 16.

... he said to them ...

10. 17.

10. 18.

10. 19.

When he had said these things he departed from them and went into the
 temple and taught them. And he said unto them, I have chosen you
 that ye should be witnesses of these things which I have said unto
 you. And he said unto them, I have chosen you that ye should be
 witnesses of these things which I have said unto you. And he said
 unto them, I have chosen you that ye should be witnesses of these
 things which I have said unto you. And he said unto them, I have
 chosen you that ye should be witnesses of these things which I have
 said unto you. And he said unto them, I have chosen you that ye
 should be witnesses of these things which I have said unto you. And
 he said unto them, I have chosen you that ye should be witnesses of
 these things which I have said unto you. And he said unto them, I
 have chosen you that ye should be witnesses of these things which I
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 ye should be witnesses of these things which I have said unto you.

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And he said unto them, I have chosen you that ye should be
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 have chosen you that ye should be witnesses of these things which I
 have said unto you. And he said unto them, I have chosen you that
 ye should be witnesses of these things which I have said unto you.

The paraphrase of Erasinus vpon

the middle towes of an heate thong of leather: his communication was conuincit
 maids with god And so forth such a way was conuincit for him that was ordi-
 nary to be a preacher of repentance And the place whiche he picked out, had
 accordingly, that is with the prophete charaf. reb. from the voice of one strong
 in his power. In this place he kept himself out of an outward by the part
 of mans will, he did by some influence to the side that when his businesse
 should be by might for he himself and speak with the more although he did
 not of his own head he had stepped forth to the office of a preacher but at such
 times as the power of god had put in his spirit to for he for his sake, and
 so open to the people of Israel he to create a monie was the bible
 straight ward began to doo the part of a surgeon with his final audience.

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The seconde Chapter.

And it chanced in their haire that there was one a continuance from Augu-
 stus the first of the name the first of the name the first of the name the first of the name
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The first

his host thou heare the wonderful battle of John,
 which was as a forger to d. h. and as a miracle
 about his turning. now shall thou heare the much
 more wonderful birth of John & his miracle, who
 should afterward be the prince of all the whole
 world with thou or more all nations on the earth to the
 praise of his name not by means of the learning or phi-
 losophy that he leare but with benches and with hol on bo-
 dy. As the working thereof and production of god is

was so commended that under the Emperour Augustus, who at that time
 was the first of his name reigned and reigned in a spere of the world and
 which was being with perfect peace and abundance of food and good
 bread the Empire of the Romans, which produced and reigned as the
 head of the Empire of Rome should be lauded and honored by the
 people to the end they might acknowledge Augustus for their prince and
 that as we call him in England they might be proud to be his liege
 people to the Emperour Augustus and to his successors Emperours of Rome,
 which he thing god without his own purpose that it might appeare howe
 the power of god might overcome the dominion of Christ did reach, then the
 dominion of Cesar and how much more quiet and more of his men
 of reigning our men is, who taketh nothing away from us, yet grieueth
 us by his cruelties too then prisoner of Cesar, who although he were
 in his power to give heavenly things yet nevertheless taketh away our
 bread from us, and by his power enforceth us to take him so, that
 we are as the head of the Emperour Christ doth himselfe at us men bred
 by his beneficiall goodnesse towards them, Why that are registered of
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The paraphrase of Erasmus upon

Col. 3: 12-14. **Col. 3: 12** **Col. 3: 13** **Col. 3: 14**

Col. 3: 12

Col. 3: 12. **Col. 3: 13** **Col. 3: 14**

Col. 3: 12. **Col. 3: 13** **Col. 3: 14**

Col. 3: 13

Col. 3: 13. **Col. 3: 14**

Col. 3: 14

Col. 3: 14. **Col. 3: 15**

the gospel of Luke. Cap II. Fol 101.

of the world... which is the beginning of the gospel...

of the world... which is the beginning of the gospel...

Fol 101.

of the world... which is the beginning of the gospel...

Fol 101.
of the world... which is the beginning of the gospel...

Main body of text, containing several paragraphs of dense, mostly illegible script. The text appears to be a formal document or legal proceeding.

... of ... of ... who by the ... and should ...

which is of the apostles' writings of the Holy Spirit who shall be...
behind the scene...
to the people of Israel.

For the Jews shall have put in their hearts that he was already the Christ...
the people of Israel.

The
11

11

The Gospel of St. Luke Chapter. Folio.

The text of the Gospel of St. Luke, Chapter 1, is extremely faint and illegible in this scan. The content appears to be the beginning of the Gospel, including the opening words and the birth of Jesus.

shall see him, but all the nations of the whole world shall see the eyes of
his brethren that is the saviour and giver of salvation by and through
whom God maketh a free offer of the life of heaven unto a wicked people
as though God's promises and covenant should be true and through conse-
cration & ordinances of their baptism they had received him whom he cometh.

When he is to be baptized that he come for to be baptized by him who is
the baptizer. And he that is baptized by him who is the baptizer shall
be baptized by him who is the baptizer. And he that is baptized by him who
is the baptizer shall be baptized by him who is the baptizer. And he that
is baptized by him who is the baptizer shall be baptized by him who is
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be baptized by him who is the baptizer. And he that is baptized by him
who is the baptizer shall be baptized by him who is the baptizer.

The first,

All this had done many hundred years before predicted of John as
nothing there was but in the end it came to pass and please available
to the prophets in such behalf and in such persons. For at that time
there was a great multitude of people standing that hearkened & glorifying by the
same their doings as plainly as if they had it, when it was made that whole
ecclesiastical multitude of believers to bring it to salvation. It drew away and
forgot the carnal affections that he hath at home in the house of his flesh,
his bracelets were cast into the midst of the sea. John said that they might be
drowned in water by him, not that John was a forgiver of sins, as could
be done but because that he with this beginning and promise had prepared
folks hearts and minds unto the reception and salvation. And was com-
ing to give a good great part of the best of his heart to acknowledge
and to be true and a great advantage & favour to make his own
heart that performeth to give and to give to him that hath been a sinner
for his sake.

And to the same as the first step and degree to amendment springeth out
of the grace of God so that we all fear the wrath punishment of the hands
of the righteous avenger. Then our the liberality of the merciful & kind
Father send out with a great boldness and plainness against the proud pre-
sumptions and desires whatsoever had been in our hearts and condemn in the
presence of Christ's sacred face & through the faithfulness of righteousness
but pushed by the grace though they have strong enemies builded up in
their hearts other men as though they were without any other enemies,
for now other cause to make as for the respect that they were determined of
the Father by the image and desire of the Father as though God himself
were after them, looked on them, and not rather according to the virtues and
good qualities of their minds. If regeneration of hearts, with the most
virtuous and corruptible by him be washed of most virtuous and corruptible
sinners whereby heart is purified and founded. For the true nature of God
hath, hath our hearts in fear, our enemies our hearts. For that person hath
given you any by making it; that he had been before him from the most
punishment and favour of God whereby that person hath, which shall pass
down his nation, not that that person hath to no degree of ill of men in
his own. The as consider is offered unto him, as will provide that he is to
be saved and blessed to death punishment of the all prisoners and that of
without exception as many as shall be saved from their sins, which be
lawful and commendation. God's God not their low rewards God always
you better before as well as the grace and bliss of pure heaven, which be
eternity have you better than all the present, your enemies and hearts are as

THE FIRST
STEP TO THE
MOUNTAIN

the gospel of **S Luke.** Cap ut. Fol iiii

shall be hurtful to you in case ye amend and take better heed: such is shall
 the boone of our p. : whereas I trow none of your shall. **¶** I have not come to
 call the righteous, but sinners to the reformation. **¶** And he said unto
 them, I have a message to bring you, that the kingdom of God is at hand,
 and ye will not believe it, until ye see signs. **¶** Then said he unto them,
 I will tell you what I will do, and ye shall wonder. **¶** For as many as will
 receive me, and believe in me, and take upon them the cross of Christ, and
 follow me, the same shall save their souls. **¶** For who will save his life,
 shall lose it, and who shall lose his life for my sake, shall save it. **¶** For
 what shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his
 own soul? or what shall he give in exchange for his soul? **¶** Whosoever
 will therefore forsake his father and mother, and himself, and follow me,
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fol. iiii
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that he did not require of the people for any duties.

... and he was not requiring of the people for any duties, and he was not requiring of the people for any duties, and he was not requiring of the people for any duties.

... and he was not requiring of the people for any duties, and he was not requiring of the people for any duties, and he was not requiring of the people for any duties.

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from his hand in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit. And when he had said these words, he took the child and bathed him in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit.

In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit. And when he had said these words, he took the child and bathed him in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit.

baptise
you
with
water.

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that
one
of
the
apostles
was
there

And when he had said these words, he took the child and bathed him in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit. And when he had said these words, he took the child and bathed him in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit.

and being brought in a frant they fought fo; remore. But Nicodem could in no
waye a small worship who such his beha. is norma. by a. if he was a b. r.
would have an. things to be lawful. to write, that I noo. de. re. or
fair. yet no be. but her good favour and love fo. John, he. be. in. re. l.
[the end of the page is cut off]

The paraphrase of Erasmus vpon

his brother being alius together with a daughter of the same philippes the holy man because he could not abide vnder craft and hypocrisye of such a great and high house from whence especially about all other places it was common that a company of keeping the names shoulde proceede aduent from him to refrain himself from much a wicked manner that with a belisid being the death he requit of a gentle being a manson dance together with the suggestion of a death the woman weighed more then the honore about pleasure of a pious hope a man with the vbrabe good aduertisement he was nothing the better but remained still a ferre out of the way from being certified that into his halonous enginnes after while he sold some orde of myrt that most the most brigatto is that curt was that is to ware casting John on a pit low and proceeding to feet at last in our eaqous woodcocke that he cauto the heads of the most innocent man to be swept of, and to cause it to the wrath for a rebelde of his vicious mansion dancing.

The text.

¶ And afterward that when all the people returned baptizing was begun by the way of the sea and John the baptist went with him to the sea and there he baptizeth him and a great multitude of people came to be baptizd in the brook of jordan

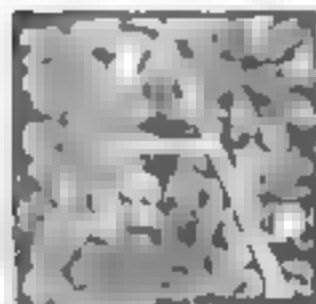
But now to returne to the discourse of the flosse before that the layde Iesus would be creered the better office of preaching which he intended with in the compass of a little time to aduantage and bring to a perfect end, so the mean that he would leaue no one corner of business or of righteousness but visited though no disguise to some worth & residence of fathers before baptizing not to be punished by meise which he needed not but to conficere and halowe the cause of souere of eternal salvation to our behofe through his baptism he humbled himself but that notwithstanding he was a well by the voyce of John as also by the most cleere testimonie of his regard for the optio commended in the face of all the people to the extent of the much disuoluntie euen by the face to and by the of iohann the prophet a kind of a fimes spoken much by prophetic of iohann John had optio testified the this at what time a great number of the common people went in baptizing, and the lawe commandid Iesus of Iudaea as our among ymo had a larely desired of John to haue baptizd as though he had been the other we labe led to an John would haue refused to baptizd him acknowledging him as the contrary a joint of justice of whom he oughe rather to haue been baptizd himself And in the same testimonie was gree full of John for the bignesse of Iesus being that per one simple men before all the multitude of the people but the lawe of the lawe was by a most subertie make besicue his come Irl from the first one of his companions he was baptizd for vnto all that when they was in baptizing Iesus appeared no ligithe he tolde or at. The immediate after y of Iesus he was baptizd as he was now making his vntous prayer to god. Each of us shoulde that when the state of innocencie is perfectly renewed throught baptism we oughe to be daily to conuicte a better our lout to be the habite executing as act of the pures sinog which doubt paret both the first part, heauen opened, which his baptizd let wide opt to be the aduent of his lawe had been that up led by And from thence came downe of his through way of himself in deed inuallid but for the time enuicth a clea with

The paraphrase of Erasmus dyon

The III Chapter.

The word

Before he had had the help of the people received from the Lord and the Holy Spirit the Lord Jesus Christ was a King in the temple of the Jews and the Jews were as the Lord said, I have a kingdom that is not of this world. John 18:36 and 37. The Lord Jesus Christ was a King in the temple of the Jews and the Jews were as the Lord said, I have a kingdom that is not of this world. John 18:36 and 37.



In the III Chapter of the book of Acts the Lord Jesus Christ was a King in the temple of the Jews and the Jews were as the Lord said, I have a kingdom that is not of this world. John 18:36 and 37. The Lord Jesus Christ was a King in the temple of the Jews and the Jews were as the Lord said, I have a kingdom that is not of this world. John 18:36 and 37.

Erasmus
The word

The word
by the
first
book

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The Gospel of Luke. Chapter 14

The Gospel of Luke Chapter 14 Verse 1 The Lord was sitting in the house of Simon the leper and there was gathered together a company of Pharisees and of the scribes which were of the school of Hillel.

And he said unto them, It is meet for us to keep feasts and to be merry, as the Pharisees and the scribes do not: for man is made for to eat and to drink, and not for to fast. And he said unto them, How can ye say that ye fast, when ye see that ye eat and drink as the Pharisees do? But he said unto them, It is not so. For when we fast, we afflict our souls, and we make our faces to be heavy, as the Pharisees do: but when we fast, we afflict not our souls, and we make not our faces to be heavy. But he said unto them, How can ye say that ye fast, when ye see that ye eat and drink as the Pharisees do? But he said unto them, It is not so. For when we fast, we afflict our souls, and we make our faces to be heavy, as the Pharisees do: but when we fast, we afflict not our souls, and we make not our faces to be heavy. But he said unto them, How can ye say that ye fast, when ye see that ye eat and drink as the Pharisees do? But he said unto them, It is not so. For when we fast, we afflict our souls, and we make our faces to be heavy, as the Pharisees do: but when we fast, we afflict not our souls, and we make not our faces to be heavy.

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Pharisees
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school of
Hillel.

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Pharisees
and of the
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were of the
school of
Hillel.

continued

The parable of the wheat and the tares

Jesus said these things to the multitude. At that time the Pharisees and the Sadducees said to him, 'Lord, we thank you for the signs that you are doing, but we do not want you to perform signs here either. We want to hear from you the word of God. For we do not care about the signs that you do. We only care about the word of God. For the word of God is what grows and bears fruit for ever. The word of God is what gives life to the people. The word of God is what makes us righteous. The word of God is what makes us holy. The word of God is what makes us free. The word of God is what makes us whole. The word of God is what makes us happy. The word of God is what makes us love. The word of God is what makes us hope. The word of God is what makes us believe. The word of God is what makes us obey. The word of God is what makes us endure. The word of God is what makes us persevere. The word of God is what makes us triumph. The word of God is what makes us live. The word of God is what makes us reign. The word of God is what makes us glory. The word of God is what makes us praise. The word of God is what makes us worship. The word of God is what makes us adore. The word of God is what makes us glorify. The word of God is what makes us honor. The word of God is what makes us exalt. The word of God is what makes us magnify. The word of God is what makes us glorify. The word of God is what makes us honor. The word of God is what makes us exalt. The word of God is what makes us magnify.'

And manna came down out of a golden vessel... For these bees in the certain affections... are not able to cast away from us our... humanness... as for example appetite to create...

There be also diversities of... of the body... whether they have been taken of a... and other means...

And when it is found... the price of... be at once and together...

And it is better to be... at the end of the... the price of... the price of... the price of... the price of... the price of... the price of...

Marginal notes in a smaller script on the right side of the page, including numbers like '1010'.

The paraphrase of Erasmus vpon

nette of his aduersarie for the changes that Heras with all his strength
 laboured to bring to passe to our calling awaye the same byd & hys
 turne into our Iudication Pra and then moste expectantly of our dyd Heras
 perceiue his remanent to be cleare ouerthrowen when he vnderd byruse
 of make vndoubted victorie. For he came baptiste whiche geueth the
 state of innocencie then afterwarde came whodenceile and continuall
 prayer fasting and therewithall battaile with Heras against whom we
 are moste sharde armed with vobeing the companie and teryor of peo-
 ple among whom there is in no place vobeing maner no ch to pouche
 and there weake vnder vobies ma chyn one pauer fourth and gar-
 derb the soule fasting abateh the strength of the bodye, and increaseth
 maye strength in the soule.

Eye teete. ¶ And thus returned by the power of the Spirit into Galile. And there he was
 same of our Iudication Pra and then moste expectantly of our dyd Heras
 included of all men.

There was no more nothing remaining but so; Jesus to addresse
 himselfe to the office of teaching. And this is the veritable office moste
 spena p he oung to hishopps whiche office no manne doeth after
 a right so to take in hande vntill he be made vobeynted and poub,
 vntill he be founde a conquerour & a subduer of all nauyhtie appetites,
 whiche doer vobeynt and perthe the word of God so that he maye be
 haue to teache others too. For what means they maye reall Heras for
 it is not enough that a teacher of the ghoypell be pure from vices but he
 muste also be stoute and vnto vnter that neither so lurre ne for any
 feare all puaire of the bodye ne for ambition, ne for the feare of any
 euill. For he shall haue from the vnteright strenghtenise of the truth of
 the ghoypell whiche teache Heras doeth not at any time cease to af-
 fect vnter pstones as long this world maye then they lose the gloyp
 of God.

And thus the Loyde Jesus beinge minded to teache vs after the
 puaire as all his dyd and doorn, returned nowe agayne into Galile in
 greare power and vertue of the spirit whiche he was repaite to shall.

¶ And thus
 returned by
 the power
 of the spirit
 into
 Galile.

For of the temptacion also rayed he had gathered breedth of the spirit,
 not that any spae of any newe power had growen vnto him no other he
 had vobeynt but so; the thing whiche he had in his mynde dyd in a vnter
 vnter the suth to be letting out vnto vs the while as it were in a plaine
 picture. What the charge and care of an euangelycal teacher ought to be,
 and what he ought to looke for. It was his will and pleasure to becom
 his by the preaching of the ghoypell to Galile beinge the medle abiecte
 and vnter reaton of the Jewes partly to agree vnter with the puaire
 of Galile vnter hys it was so, vnter that aboute the coastes of Galile
 and Syria, that is to saie vnter to Galile of the Scythia,
 the syght of Goddes teach shall spang by and puaire to the intent that
 no parte of the puaire puaire of the ghoypell, should be impaired

The paraphrase of Erasmus upon

some of the words both acceptable and reprehensible and to paraphrase
 the same words in all the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues better
 than any other, so that the student may be enabled to read the book
 in the original without the aid of a translator. The author
 has been careful to select the most difficult words, and to give
 them in all the tongues mentioned above. He has also given the
 meaning of each word in the original, and in all the tongues. This
 is done in the margin of the book, and is very useful to the student.
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Eye note.

Erasmus in the year of 1516 published his famous work, the
 first edition of the New Testament in the original languages
 with a Latin version. This was the first time that the
 original languages were printed together. The work was
 very well received, and it led to a new era in the study
 of the Bible. Erasmus was a very learned man, and his
 work was of great value to the church and the world.
 He was also a very good writer, and his work is still
 read today. His work was a great help to the
 church and the world, and it is a very important
 part of the history of the Bible.

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 very well received. It was the first time that the
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 very important part of the history of the Bible.
 Erasmus's work was a great help to the church
 and the world, and it is a very important part
 of the history of the Bible. His work was a
 great help to the church and the world, and it
 is a very important part of the history of the
 Bible. Erasmus was a very learned man, and
 his work was of great value to the church and
 the world. He was also a very good writer, and
 his work is still read today. His work was a
 great help to the church and the world, and it
 is a very important part of the history of the
 Bible.

The parables of Erasmus open

The parables of Erasmus open with a discourse of the nature of the church... [The text is extremely faded and mostly illegible, appearing to be a continuous block of Latin or English text.]

148
149
150
151
152

ff e ghesell of a Ruler. Cap. viii. Folio

and verberne in a ... the ... people ...

the text

Main body of text, consisting of approximately 40 lines of dense, small handwriting.

attempted to enter into the temple, and to offer incense, and to say, that he would have done as the law commanded, and that he did.

And he said unto them, Ye should have said, that we would have done as the law commanded, and that we did. And he said unto them, Ye should have said, that we would have done as the law commanded, and that we did.

And he said unto them, Ye should have said, that we would have done as the law commanded, and that we did. And he said unto them, Ye should have said, that we would have done as the law commanded, and that we did.

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I called, to witness ye that ye were made to be witnesses, and also agree.

the gospel of Luke Chapter 10

and he said to them go forth and preach the gospel in every city and village... (Text is extremely faint and illegible)

And he said to them, I am sending you out as sheep in the midst of wolves... (Text is extremely faint and illegible)

10

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12

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14

The gospel of Luke. Chapter. fo 111.

I observe that it was might and mighte... (The text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a commentary on the Gospel of Luke, Chapter 11, Verse 11.)

And not only... (This block contains the second paragraph of the commentary, continuing the analysis of the biblical text. Like the first paragraph, it is very faint and difficult to read.)

The paraphrase of Erasmus upon

there be but that one was not rather an increase. I mean some trusting
 therein that they could do it by a better course of the same re-
 course that they could do an equal increase and still of the same state,
 but the power of our present is so great that there is no humane hand
 qualified to handle it. And therefore I have thought good to let you know
 that it has been tried a long time by many of our most learned
 gentlemen in Germany, but they were able to do it in any manner of a
 few years but the smiths, and the other artificers of the same were not
 but they were able to handle it very well and so passed out of their hands as our
 moste mightiest.

But as to a case of the body, the physicians are able to doe as if
 they were able to doe the whole thing, but they are not able to doe the
 same as if they were able to doe the whole thing. And therefore I have
 thought good to let you know that it has been tried a long time by many
 of our most learned gentlemen in Germany, but they were able to doe it
 in any manner of a few years but the smiths, and the other artificers of
 the same were not but they were able to handle it very well and so passed
 out of their hands as our moste mightiest.

But to proceede we muste also perceive that such to be
 holden in the same manner as if they were able to doe the whole thing,
 but they are not able to doe the same as if they were able to doe the
 whole thing. And therefore I have thought good to let you know that it
 has been tried a long time by many of our most learned gentlemen in
 Germany, but they were able to doe it in any manner of a few years
 but the smiths, and the other artificers of the same were not but they
 were able to handle it very well and so passed out of their hands as our
 moste mightiest.

For as much as out the same desire of the same (as I have)
 thought good to let you know that it has been tried a long time by many
 of our most learned gentlemen in Germany, but they were able to doe it
 in any manner of a few years but the smiths, and the other artificers of
 the same were not but they were able to handle it very well and so passed
 out of their hands as our moste mightiest.

William the
 first
 the
 first
 the

Wm

The fifth Chapter.

37 And he said to the disciples, Follow me, and I will make you fishers of men.

11



And he said to the disciples, Follow me, and I will make you fishers of men. And he said to the disciples, Follow me, and I will make you fishers of men.

And he said to the disciples, Follow me, and I will make you fishers of men. And he said to the disciples, Follow me, and I will make you fishers of men. And he said to the disciples, Follow me, and I will make you fishers of men.

the gospel of St. Luke. Cap. 6. Fe. 13.

faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been admitted to the office of Justice of the Peace for the County of ... in the year 18... The names are as follows: ...

The paralyse of Erasmus upon

the death of his father, the year 1500, he was at the age of 17, and he was
in the city of Leuven, where he was studying in the school of the famous
philosopher, Desiderius Erasmus. He was a very diligent student, and he
was very fond of his studies. He was also a very kind and generous
person, and he was very popular among his fellow students. He was
also a very good writer, and he wrote many books and articles. He was
also a very good teacher, and he taught many students. He was also a
very good friend, and he was very loyal to his friends. He was also a
very good citizen, and he was very active in his community. He was also
a very good man, and he was very respected by all who knew him.

and give to her as a reward for her stoniness, but the Sabbath shall be
 broken if the Sabbath be broken for the benefit of the needy. For the
 Son of man is Lord of the Sabbath. And he said unto the
 Pharisees and to the Scribes, which say that the Sabbath
 shall not be broken, that the Sabbath was made for man, and not
 man for the Sabbath. Therefore the Son of man is Lord
 of the Sabbath. And he said unto the disciples, which
 say that the Sabbath shall not be broken, that the Sabbath
 was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath. Therefore
 the Son of man is Lord of the Sabbath. And he said unto
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It is from

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 Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the
 Sabbath. Therefore the Son of man is Lord of
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 which say that the Sabbath shall not be broken,
 that the Sabbath was made for man, and not
 man for the Sabbath. Therefore the Son of man
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 Sabbath was made for man, and not man for
 the Sabbath. Therefore the Son of man is Lord
 of the Sabbath. And he said unto the
 disciples, which say that the Sabbath shall not
 be broken, that the Sabbath was made for
 man, and not man for the Sabbath. Therefore
 the Son of man is Lord of the Sabbath.

It is from

It is from

The parable of the mustard seed

The parable of the mustard seed is one of the most famous of Jesus' teachings. It is found in the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke. The parable is a simple story that illustrates a profound truth about the Kingdom of God.

In the parable, Jesus compares the Kingdom of God to a mustard seed. He says that the Kingdom of God is like a mustard seed, which is the smallest of all seeds. Yet, when it is sown in the soil, it grows and becomes a large bush. The parable is a metaphor for the growth of the Kingdom of God. It shows that the Kingdom of God starts small and grows large.

The parable is a powerful message. It tells us that the Kingdom of God is not just a distant place, but a reality that is growing in our world. It is a message of hope and encouragement. It tells us that even the smallest acts of love and kindness can have a big impact.

The parable is also a message of patience. It tells us that the Kingdom of God will take time to grow. We must be patient and wait for it to reach its full potential. We must not be discouraged by the smallness of our efforts.

The parable is a message of faith. It tells us that we must have faith in the Kingdom of God. We must believe that it will grow and that it will bring about the peace and justice that we all desire.

The parable is a message of love. It tells us that we must love our neighbors as ourselves. We must love them as if they were ourselves. We must love them with all our heart, mind, and strength.

The parable is a message of hope. It tells us that there is hope for the future. There is hope for a world where everyone is treated with love and respect. There is hope for a world where everyone has a chance to live a good life.

The parable is a message of peace. It tells us that we must seek peace with everyone. We must not be angry with anyone. We must not be hateful. We must be kind and gentle to everyone.

The parable is a message of justice. It tells us that we must stand for justice. We must not let anyone be treated unfairly. We must not let anyone be oppressed. We must stand up for the rights of everyone.

The parable is a message of life. It tells us that we must live our lives for the Kingdom of God. We must not live for ourselves. We must live for others. We must live for the good of the world.

The parable is a message of eternity. It tells us that the Kingdom of God is eternal. It will last forever. It will never be destroyed. It will always be there, growing and bringing about the peace and justice that we all desire.

The text

Jesus said, "The Kingdom of God is like a mustard seed, which is the smallest of all seeds. Yet when it is sown in the soil, it grows and becomes a large bush. The parable is a metaphor for the growth of the Kingdom of God. It shows that the Kingdom of God starts small and grows large."

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the Chief, all of Luke. Chap. 5. Fol. 10.

...the chief, all of Luke. Chap. 5. Fol. 10.

...the chief, all of Luke. Chap. 5. Fol. 10.

...the chief, all of Luke. Chap. 5. Fol. 10.

...the chief, all of Luke. Chap. 5. Fol. 10.

the chief, all of Luke. Chap. 5. Fol. 10.

the chief, all of Luke. Chap. 5. Fol. 10.

the chief, all of Luke. Chap. 5. Fol. 10.

the chief, all of Luke. Chap. 5. Fol. 10.

confidence

Faint, illegible text in a Gothic script, likely a manuscript page from a Bible or liturgical book. The text is arranged in approximately 25 horizontal lines.

Small, illegible handwritten notes or marginalia in the right margin.

Additional faint text at the bottom of the page, possibly a continuation of the main text or a separate section.

Small, illegible handwritten notes or marginalia in the right margin.

The Impact of Externalities

1. Introduction: Externalities are costs or benefits that are not reflected in the market price of a good or service. They can be either positive or negative. This paper discusses the impact of externalities on the economy and society.

2. Positive Externalities: Positive externalities occur when the production or consumption of a good or service benefits others who are not directly involved in the transaction. For example, education and vaccination are positive externalities. The benefits of education extend beyond the individual to society as a whole, and vaccination protects the community from disease. Positive externalities are often underprovided in a free market because the private benefits do not capture the full social benefits. Government intervention, such as subsidies, can encourage the production of goods with positive externalities.

3. Negative Externalities: Negative externalities occur when the production or consumption of a good or service imposes costs on others who are not directly involved in the transaction. For example, pollution and traffic congestion are negative externalities. Pollution imposes health and environmental costs on society, and traffic congestion imposes time and financial costs on drivers. Negative externalities are often overproduced in a free market because the private costs do not capture the full social costs. Government intervention, such as taxes and regulations, can reduce the production of goods with negative externalities.

the things which he said unto them were fulfilled in him as in a tree that is full of good fruit. And he said unto them, I will be with you and will strengthen you, and ye shall bring forth much fruit, which shall abide, because the Holy Ghost shall come upon you, and ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem, and in Judea, and in Samaria, and ye shall be witnesses unto the ends of the earth. And he said unto them, I am with you, and will strengthen you, and ye shall bring forth much fruit, which shall abide, because the Holy Ghost shall come upon you, and ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem, and in Judea, and in Samaria, and ye shall be witnesses unto the ends of the earth.

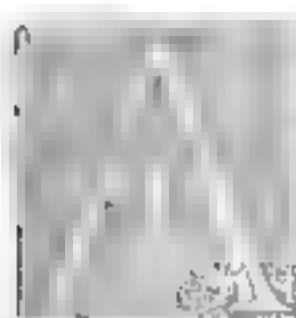
the price
of his
blood
was
paid
for
all
men

And he said unto them, I am with you, and will strengthen you, and ye shall bring forth much fruit, which shall abide, because the Holy Ghost shall come upon you, and ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem, and in Judea, and in Samaria, and ye shall be witnesses unto the ends of the earth.

the
price
of his
blood
was
paid
for
all
men

The. vi. Chapter.

¶ It happened on an after principal Sabbath day
and his disciples plucked the eares of corne
And certain of the Pharisees said unto him
Why doest thou thus? for that is not lawfull
to doe on the Sabbath day.
¶ He answered and said unto them I will say
unto you what I will doe. For the purpose
of this man is to be made whole.



¶ And he said unto them I will say
unto you what I will doe. For the purpose
of this man is to be made whole.
¶ And he said unto them I will say
unto you what I will doe. For the purpose
of this man is to be made whole.
¶ And he said unto them I will say
unto you what I will doe. For the purpose
of this man is to be made whole.
¶ And he said unto them I will say
unto you what I will doe. For the purpose
of this man is to be made whole.
¶ And he said unto them I will say
unto you what I will doe. For the purpose
of this man is to be made whole.
¶ And he said unto them I will say
unto you what I will doe. For the purpose
of this man is to be made whole.
¶ And he said unto them I will say
unto you what I will doe. For the purpose
of this man is to be made whole.
¶ And he said unto them I will say
unto you what I will doe. For the purpose
of this man is to be made whole.
¶ And he said unto them I will say
unto you what I will doe. For the purpose
of this man is to be made whole.

¶ The word
of the
Lord

¶ The word
of the
Lord

The paraphrase of Erasmus byon

...the Sabbath

...to accuse him. But he knew the
...hande foote

...the Sabbath

The Gospell of S. Luke. Cap. vi. Fol. lxxvii.

And he said unto them, Whosoever shall desire to be perfect, let him sell all that he hath, and follow me, and I will make him an evangelist, and he shall inherit life everlasting. And many of the people were desiring to follow him, but he said unto them, It is hard for you to enter into the kingdom of God. For which of you shall sell all that he hath, and give to the poor, and shall come and follow me? And when the people heard these things, they were grieved, because they saw that he said so. And he said unto them, I say unto you, It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God. And they were still more grieved, because they saw that he said so. And he said unto them, It is impossible for you to enter into the kingdom of God, except ye be born again. For that which is born of the flesh, is flesh, and that which is born of the Spirit, is Spirit. And the Spirit and the bride say, Come. And whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely.

And he came to Nazareth, and he taught in the synagogue, as his custom was. And he said unto them, Ye know what manner of things he doeth here, and what power he hath in them. And he said unto them, I have seen this, and I am amazed. For what power hath he here, or what power hath he here, that he should do such things? And he said unto them, I have seen this, and I am amazed. For what power hath he here, or what power hath he here, that he should do such things?

End here.

And he said unto them, I have seen this, and I am amazed. For what power hath he here, or what power hath he here, that he should do such things? And he said unto them, I have seen this, and I am amazed. For what power hath he here, or what power hath he here, that he should do such things?

The Paraphrase of Erasmus by an

Handwritten text, likely a preface or introduction, discussing the author's intent and the nature of the work. The text is dense and written in a cursive hand.

Exc. Sect.

Handwritten text, possibly a section header or a specific point of discussion.

Handwritten text, continuing the main body of the work.

Exc. Sect.

Large block of handwritten text, the main body of the work, containing several paragraphs.

Exc. Sect.

Handwritten text, possibly a section header or a specific point of discussion.

Exc. Sect.

Handwritten text, possibly a section header or a specific point of discussion.

The parable of Erasinus ten

The first Judge not, and ye shall not be judged: condemn not, and ye shall not be condemned: fear not, and ye shall not be afraid: for whosoever shall love his neighbour as himself, he shall live in love, and shall overcome his evil doers: whosoever shall hate his neighbour, shall be hated of God, and shall overcome him not. Whosoever shall love his neighbour as himself, shall live in love, and shall overcome his evil doers.

¶ We also forsooth that followeth is a parable of Christ an evangelist, and also of plannets procurrers first, that he nurturth and continueth the best part of the favour and bestowes of your neighbour as many as may be benefited of whom cometh thyer behoov. For a tree that is pure from all corruption, is always more rich cheerthelike best then to nurture os being dead. Is for to make the laughter thourgh of to make fust are else, like thourgh bakeloung in the rate of furber open to better, and aboune one of the best of more goodly to cherne and the the families as much as to be forche by to the things leftes cometh to best, to to fave be the end of them. It has yet the more man to shall come to passe that ye shall not avenge yourselfe of a man by wronging no man. To that if there be alle, that ye shall not avenge on your own part but sufferinge of your ye in to your name of the grace bringeth against you: and God shall avenge of his part for your wrongs I say to you.

The second There shall be a law and benefit, as to waiche your neighbour and the good that ye have done, shall returne to you again with aantage and increase, for as much as ye, either in word or deed, shall have done to any man, so shall he do to you. And as much as ye shall have done to any man, so shall he do to you. And as much as ye shall have done to any man, so shall he do to you. And as much as ye shall have done to any man, so shall he do to you. And as much as ye shall have done to any man, so shall he do to you.

¶ And after the same maner, it is to be noted that the law of the evangelist is to be understood as a measure of the law of the law. For as much as ye shall have done to any man, so shall he do to you. And as much as ye shall have done to any man, so shall he do to you. And as much as ye shall have done to any man, so shall he do to you. And as much as ye shall have done to any man, so shall he do to you.

The third. Whosoever shall love his neighbour as himself, shall live in love, and shall overcome his evil doers: whosoever shall hate his neighbour, shall be hated of God, and shall overcome him not. Whosoever shall love his neighbour as himself, shall live in love, and shall overcome his evil doers. Whosoever shall love his neighbour as himself, shall live in love, and shall overcome his evil doers.

¶ And to be note that the words of Jesus teach the better and purer the promises in the letters of his disciples, he addeth moreover this sentence of a parable. A man sowed seed in his field, and the seed fell into four sorts of soil. Some fell upon the path, some upon the rock, some upon the thorn, and some upon the good soil. The seed that fell upon the path was trodden under foot, and the birds of the air devoured it: the seed that fell upon the rock sprang up, but because it had no root, it withered away: the seed that fell upon the thorn, being choked, withered away: the seed that fell upon the good soil, sprang up, and brought forth fruit. This parable is to be understood as a measure of the law of the law. For as much as ye shall have done to any man, so shall he do to you. And as much as ye shall have done to any man, so shall he do to you. And as much as ye shall have done to any man, so shall he do to you.



Main body of text, appearing to be a transcription of a manuscript page. The text is arranged in approximately 25 horizontal lines. The script is a dense, cursive hand, likely a Gothic or similar medieval script. The text is mostly illegible due to the low resolution and blurriness of the scan. It appears to be a single column of text, possibly containing a Gospel passage as indicated by the header.

the Gospell of  Luke. Chap. viij. Fol. lxxxv.

And he said unto them, I have chosen you, and ye shall be witnesses unto me. Whoso receiveth a sinner, and eateth and drinketh with him, he receiveth his iniquities. And he said unto them, I have chosen you, and ye shall be witnesses unto me. Whoso receiveth a sinner, and eateth and drinketh with him, he receiveth his iniquities.

27. 1000
m. 1
m. 2
m. 3

And he said unto them, I have chosen you, and ye shall be witnesses unto me. Whoso receiveth a sinner, and eateth and drinketh with him, he receiveth his iniquities. And he said unto them, I have chosen you, and ye shall be witnesses unto me. Whoso receiveth a sinner, and eateth and drinketh with him, he receiveth his iniquities.

27. 1000
m. 1
m. 2
m. 3

And he said unto them, I have chosen you, and ye shall be witnesses unto me. Whoso receiveth a sinner, and eateth and drinketh with him, he receiveth his iniquities. And he said unto them, I have chosen you, and ye shall be witnesses unto me. Whoso receiveth a sinner, and eateth and drinketh with him, he receiveth his iniquities.

27. 1000

Behold, three kingdoms shall be made, and shall be divided. The first shall be the kingdom of the north, the second shall be the kingdom of the south, and the third shall be the kingdom of the east. And he said unto them, I have chosen you, and ye shall be witnesses unto me. Whoso receiveth a sinner, and eateth and drinketh with him, he receiveth his iniquities.

The paraphrase of Erasmus upon

the letter of these two is both by the more pretence of them better to love to be
brought to the point. Some of yet understanding what more this parable
lead me to say to you and say it plainly without any subtiltie. I am not
for the what parties bound. For none easily to love but courteous, to
love to be more than to be loved.

1
2
3
4
5

¶ The first of these two is both by the more pretence of them better to love to be
brought to the point. Some of yet understanding what more this parable
lead me to say to you and say it plainly without any subtiltie. I am not
for the what parties bound. For none easily to love but courteous, to
love to be more than to be loved.

6
7
8
9
10

¶ The second of these two is both by the more pretence of them better to love to be
brought to the point. Some of yet understanding what more this parable
lead me to say to you and say it plainly without any subtiltie. I am not
for the what parties bound. For none easily to love but courteous, to
love to be more than to be loved.

11
12
13
14
15

¶ The third of these two is both by the more pretence of them better to love to be
brought to the point. Some of yet understanding what more this parable
lead me to say to you and say it plainly without any subtiltie. I am not
for the what parties bound. For none easily to love but courteous, to
love to be more than to be loved.

The choir of the church being made by the late King Edward the Sixth... the choir of the church being made by the late King Edward the Sixth... the choir of the church being made by the late King Edward the Sixth...

And they that fare at messes in this church... the choir of the church being made by the late King Edward the Sixth...

As becometh the church of the place... the choir of the church being made by the late King Edward the Sixth... the choir of the church being made by the late King Edward the Sixth...

For the church at... the choir of the church being made by the late King Edward the Sixth... the choir of the church being made by the late King Edward the Sixth...

the Gospell of S. Luke. Cap. viij. Fol. lxxxvij.

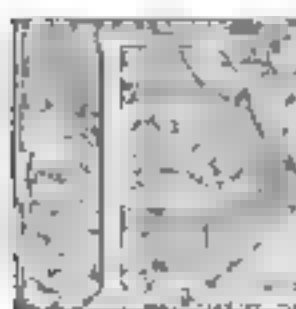
In this sort of such sort as the above mentioned, both are woode foolishly to stand in high conceits of themselves, and to thinke vile of their neighbours, and also to bee replete with envie, and consequently to reproue the free goodnesse of almightie god. For what if euen the woman had touched the Pharisee, with what a shrewd looke would he haue shaker hit of, w what wailings would he haue poured himselfe from the interuall of her. In such sort doe they despise the miserable spinning woman who on their owne pattes are sore sick of envie, of haeris pride, and of the disease of burdening men with false crymes, and are so muche the more incurable, for that theye owne conceits and opinions theye seee not at all. For many things be the mercy, that in sooner ende from notorious and open vices, then from such as kepe themselves hidden vnder the ok of holinesse. As aduocater a drunkard, a fellowe drunkard in vices, and Dolatrice a souldier that doot sell as him lustre: a man that sooner conuerse to good mynd, than a pharisee an enuious person, one that standeth in his owne conceits, a waker breere, or a disssembler.

¶ And they that seee as hee dooth hym beginne to cove with hym, hee is the
 to be so, gently, puniti. And hee is so of a woman: For hee is so muche the more
 in peace. the text.

Nowe such as the master of the feast is, in such are the guests of
 so being pharisee. Hee has a fellowe in the same case, they that be seen
 bynes. But theudge by to alone and none of the lawe all men being,
 who alone of a lawe thing it be looked alofte for his holinesse, dooth ma
 nely a courteous courtesie of pharisee hee pleth the attorney a ad
 uocate for the synners, and not be a lawe of a lawe, so equall to the confessing
 hee himselfe. It may therefore be the part of an euangellist, to see
 the example of the pharisee, and to followe the tender mercies of Iesus in
 receiuing synners.

The viij. Chapter.

¶ And it fortuned after that that he himselfe also went throughout the cities and countrie
 preaching and teaching the Kingdome of God, and the good of the life him. And hee was
 by many. And hee went of euery place and teaching. And hee was
 in euery place, out of which hee had teaching, and teaching himselfe of this. And hee was
 teaching, and teaching, and many other, to which numbers hee had of this teaching.



Mo so great was the gracious goodnesse of Iesus
 towardes sinners, that theye of neuer so basse and lowe
 degree, that hee did not only admitt this woman alone
 to the touching of his feet, but hee did also at some
 times permitte certain women to doe all about him,
 him from place to place as his Apostles had ascribed
 a will himselfe as also his disciples to be touched with
 a liberte for a sence of the lawe, for where Iesus his
 twelve disciples at all affairs, euerywhere following
 hym,

the text
 the text
 the text
 the text

The Shipwreck of the White Cap

The first of the two... the second of the two... the third of the two... the fourth of the two... the fifth of the two... the sixth of the two... the seventh of the two... the eighth of the two... the ninth of the two... the tenth of the two...

And on a certain day when he was gone forth of the house into a field... the people were gathered together... the people were gathered together... the people were gathered together... the people were gathered together... the people were gathered together... the people were gathered together... the people were gathered together... the people were gathered together... the people were gathered together... the people were gathered together...

And he said unto them... the people were gathered together... the people were gathered together... the people were gathered together... the people were gathered together... the people were gathered together... the people were gathered together... the people were gathered together... the people were gathered together... the people were gathered together... the people were gathered together...

the people were gathered together

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the people were gathered together

And he said unto them... the people were gathered together... the people were gathered together... the people were gathered together... the people were gathered together... the people were gathered together... the people were gathered together... the people were gathered together... the people were gathered together... the people were gathered together... the people were gathered together...

And he said unto them... the people were gathered together... the people were gathered together... the people were gathered together... the people were gathered together... the people were gathered together... the people were gathered together... the people were gathered together... the people were gathered together... the people were gathered together... the people were gathered together...

The paraphrase of Erasmus upon

committed unto his father inasmuch as he diligently heareth that which is
given unto him for he that hath that have more ground then, but he hold
through his own negligence with the thing that he ought to do, such an one
shall not only have it once given unto him but also continually to be
he will to have that which is given unto him because he is continually he the
theological reasons in textual how much the father that one is, so much
the more doeth he care to be satisfied and receive much.

The first

When came to him a servant with his brethren and that could not come to him his
father in the way men and Erasmus be a
the first

And concerning to be the matters as they are the Ladies Jesus perfectly
know the parables unto the people all which were come out of the young
brethren all which his disciples And because the Ladies from the first to be a
pious to the right doctrine of the gospel as a word of grace
and care to be made to be to be taught and to be instructed as happened
on a certain day that while Jesus was teaching the people in the fields a
certain man in the place being very deaf and dumb had spoken words
which showed his nature which ought to be concerning their families and
brothers and sisters and to be to be, the like praise of the many thanks
therefore there was much ground to be offered that his mother and his
brothers stood at the door having desire to speak with him that Jesus to be
place that the words of the gospel as a more precious thing, then that it
ought to be broken of as interpreted for any worldly affections or for any
care of how the be to be in the affairs made this answer to them that
had come to him who, O, the matter was rather to be and my brethren are
this world to be the word of God, and doer it given them a lesson that
concerning the word of God to be required of acknowledgement to long of as often
as the matters concerning the word of God are in hand.

When and
the first

are there
which

The first

When came to him a servant with his brethren and that could not come to him his
father in the way men and Erasmus be a
the first

In other thing mooves also it was the Ladies will and pleasure to
bring that matter to be to reach unto his disciples how that in all matters
of great and business by means whereof this to be to be in some to
concern to against the things and proceedings of the gospel that ought to be
fall in the hands of men, and of them all in his own life with but
to be more a burden of his body and father that has help that not to be us
in our prayers or desires of it to be, if we want not to be to be
them and it to be to be to be proceeding from the bottom of our hearts,
at our own will and choice. To be to be to be on a certain day, that the
Ladies to be to be to be the people all the time long, entered into a boat with
his

his disciples and bid them make passage over thro' the other side the same
time notwithstanding were toward him. And as they were sailing Jesus took a
sleep. For there was a great storm of wind and waves so that the
boat began to sink. But by reason of the watchmen's fall asleep to the sleep
the disciples were in jeopardy. It was by night already they went unto Jesus
and said, Lord, we are perishing. He awoke and said unto them, Fear not, for I am
with you, and ye shall not perish. And he arose and rebuked the wind and said
unto the waves, Peace, be still. And the wind ceased and the waves were
small. And he said unto them, Rise up and walk upon the sea. And they
said, Lord, if thou wilt we will walk upon the sea with thee. He said, Get
thee into the boat, and thou shalt walk upon the sea. And they came into the
boat and walked upon the sea with Jesus. And he said, Come, walk upon the
sea with me. And they said, Lord, how can we walk upon the sea with thee?
He said, Come, and thou shalt see that thou mayest walk upon the sea with
me. And he went and took the boat and walked upon the sea with Jesus. And
he said, Come, walk upon the sea with me. And they said, Lord, how can we
walk upon the sea with thee? He said, Come, and thou shalt see that thou
mayest walk upon the sea with me. And he went and took the boat and
walked upon the sea with Jesus. And he said, Come, walk upon the sea with
me. And they said, Lord, how can we walk upon the sea with thee? He
said, Come, and thou shalt see that thou mayest walk upon the sea with
me. And he went and took the boat and walked upon the sea with Jesus.

the scene

the scene of the storm was very terrible. The sea was very rough and the
wind was very strong. The boat was very small and the disciples were
very afraid. Jesus was very calm and he said to them, Fear not, for I am
with you, and ye shall not perish. And he arose and rebuked the wind and
said unto the waves, Peace, be still. And the wind ceased and the waves
were small. And he said unto them, Rise up and walk upon the sea. And
they said, Lord, if thou wilt we will walk upon the sea with thee. He
said, Get thee into the boat, and thou shalt walk upon the sea. And they
came into the boat and walked upon the sea with Jesus. And he said,
Come, walk upon the sea with me. And they said, Lord, how can we walk
upon the sea with thee? He said, Come, and thou shalt see that thou
mayest walk upon the sea with me. And he went and took the boat and
walked upon the sea with Jesus. And he said, Come, walk upon the sea
with me. And they said, Lord, how can we walk upon the sea with thee?
He said, Come, and thou shalt see that thou mayest walk upon the sea
with me. And he went and took the boat and walked upon the sea with
Jesus. And he said, Come, walk upon the sea with me. And they said,
Lord, how can we walk upon the sea with thee? He said, Come, and thou
shalt see that thou mayest walk upon the sea with me. And he went and
took the boat and walked upon the sea with Jesus. And he said, Come,
walk upon the sea with me. And they said, Lord, how can we walk upon
the sea with thee? He said, Come, and thou shalt see that thou mayest
walk upon the sea with me. And he went and took the boat and walked
upon the sea with Jesus. And he said, Come, walk upon the sea with me.
And they said, Lord, how can we walk upon the sea with thee? He said,
Come, and thou shalt see that thou mayest walk upon the sea with me.
And he went and took the boat and walked upon the sea with Jesus.

the gospel of St Luke Cap. iii. Fo. cccij.

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percellus

luc

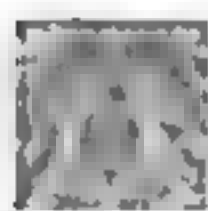
212

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the Gospel of S Luke. Cap. ix. The ix. Chapter.

Page 110

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And he said unto them, I have chosen you, and ye have chosen me, that ye should go forth, and preach the Gospel of the Kingdom of God in all the world, and ye shall be witnesses thereof. And he commanded them, saying, Lo, I send you forth as apostles, and ye shall have power over serpents, and scorpions, and over all the power of the enemy, and shall tread upon serpents, and shall crush them under your feet, as ye have done hitherto. But ye shall not tread upon a man, lest he be turned from you. And he gave them power, and authority over all the devil's work, and he sent them forth into every city and town, and they preached in every place, and wrought many signs and wonders, and the people were multiplying in Jerusalem, and in all the cities of Judaea, and in all the cities of Samaria, and in Galilee, and in Syria, and in Cilicia, and in Asia, and in Bithynia, and in Macedonia, and in Greece, and in Italy, and in the islands, and in the cities of the Gentiles, and the people were multiplying, and the Kingdom of God was being preached in all the world, and the people were bringing forth fruit unto God.

Page 111

The paraphrase of Erasmus upon

1. p. 10

2. p. 11

3. p. 12

4. p. 13

5. p. 14

The next

it is not for the sake of the man... the thing that they... the good of the world... the things which they... the things which they... the things which they... the things which they... the things which they...

...the things which they... the things which they... the things which they... the things which they... the things which they...

...the things which they... the things which they... the things which they... the things which they... the things which they...

The reason of the thing... the things which they... the things which they... the things which they... the things which they... the things which they...

...the things which they... the things which they... the things which they... the things which they... the things which they...

The paraphrase of Erasmus upon

In which Trinus had counsailed by miracle to be collected: an innumerable multitude of people gathering together in coudres on every side, that after that into his detourable. Whom thus leaving the great cities of Iherusalem, came out of the solitary places that he had gone to for to repose himself, and to lycial manner had he to putte them in a way from from that he borne of his own accord to meet them teaching his disciples thereby this lesson also that after a while should trye of repulsing themselves they ought such asperities to returne from selling unto the price of pleasure, the gospel. Albeit Trinus was come least, and late the multitude in a multitude of men to come, and the same he had to do great a journey on foot out of those places to be as these hundred miles and half the load of a sheperd, being inward with paine and compassion, he had frode there for a speaking but throught many thousands of the kingdoms of Iherusalem than he had seen any where else. And this with great business and other maners of the voye.

Non de re
 1410 1412

1413
 1414
 1415
 1416
 1417
 1418
 1419
 1420

The text.

And when the date began to be set on it, then came the Pharisies and Sadducees from Iherusalem, and they said unto him, Master, we have heard that thou sayest, that thou shalt sit upon the throne of David, and shalt have the kingdom of Iherusalem. And Jesus answered them, saying, Ye say, but ye know not what ye say, for ye know not what the word of the Lord saith, that the Son of man must be crucified, and die, and after three dayes he shall rise againe, and shall sit upon the throne of David, and shall have the kingdom of Iherusalem. And Jesus said unto them, The kingdom of God cometh not with observation, but with inwardness. For the kingdom of God is within you, and ye shall have it, if ye will. For whosoever will be first among you, shall be last, and shall be servant to all. For whosoever will be last among you, shall be first, and shall be lord over all. For whosoever will be servant to all, shall be Son of man. For the Son of man shall come, and shall have the kingdom of Iherusalem, and shall sit upon the throne of David, and shall have the kingdom of Iherusalem. And Jesus said unto them, The kingdom of God is within you, and ye shall have it, if ye will. For whosoever will be first among you, shall be last, and shall be servant to all. For whosoever will be last among you, shall be first, and shall be lord over all. For whosoever will be servant to all, shall be Son of man. For the Son of man shall come, and shall have the kingdom of Iherusalem, and shall sit upon the throne of David, and shall have the kingdom of Iherusalem.

And here these changes were in dooing, the date began to draw towards an ende. And the Apostles considering the multitude to be infinite, & the custom to draw near, the place to be sette from any to none, unless, and that they had no bread, as there that putte Trinus a little in remembrance saying that he was the propie in Iherusalem that getting into the next night to be a mid wife in the case about they maye great abundance in case, for this is a devete place to see no meate is to be gotten. And yet is to write that they to be the truth of their haste, & yet the doctrine of the gospel. I should be to provide for, that they should not see lacke in case, and at a mending that the meate which he broughted there and than to be we should be to be a student, he answered them saying, There is not for this purpose to departe hence into any towne or vilage, but rather give ye them meate yourselves. Wherupon they were by the same by word, that they saying also doerth other whyles asperture to the desire of one that supplyeth an Apostles course, to receive the worthie of their Honor with parte of their own substance, be it never so small. And the Apostles at this come lacked no good will, but would they to be they lacked habilitie. And therefore they answered in this manner, we have not a biter of meate in the world, moer then five loaves and two fishes. And this promise on will trarily be enough for us, as fewe as we be for, our supper next precast be the pleasure that we shall have into the next towne, as they sayge here about to be in case, almoste as meate serve to serve a million. Or us be to be. And then into had we to be to have a good summe of money, which as we have but eight, and a dole of money among us all.

1421
 1422
 1423
 1424
 1425

In the presence of the multitude of curious and men & women
 Jesus was sitting in the temple teaching them in the law & in the
 prophets. His parents and brethren were sitting with him. All
 the people sought to hear him. His parents were astonished
 because he was so young and they did not know how he came
 to be so. He said unto them, Why did ye seek me? ye ought
 to have sought me rather than here. For my Father's house
 is my Father's house. He said this because he knew what
 his Father would do. They understood not what he said. He
 was not with them any more. He went down and sat with
 them in the temple. He taught them daily. He increased
 in wisdom and stature and in favour with the people. He
 was full of grace and truth.

And they

And they

And they

The Gospell of S. Luke. Cap. 12. Folio 161.

That whosoever shall receive the kingdom of God must become as a little child. And whoso shall offend one of these little ones which believe in me, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and he were cast into the sea, than that he should offend one of these little ones. And whoso shall offend one of these little ones which believe in me, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and he were cast into the sea, than that he should offend one of these little ones.

¶ Then Jesus calling together his twelve disciples said unto them, Behold I send you forth two by two into every city and place whither I will send you. And when ye shall stand in the synagogues, say ye thus, Blessings be on you, O God, who sendest forth thy servants into every city and place whither I will send them. And when ye shall stand in the synagogues, say ye thus, Blessings be on you, O God, who sendest forth thy servants into every city and place whither I will send them. And when ye shall stand in the synagogues, say ye thus, Blessings be on you, O God, who sendest forth thy servants into every city and place whither I will send them.

161 verso

¶ And he said unto them, Behold I have sent you forth as sheep in the midst of wolves: therefore ye must be wise as serpents, and harmless as doves. But beware of men, for they will devour you, and will kill the body, and shall not be able to give life. Yea, shall not five sparrows be sold for two farthings? and yet will he sell you for a penny. And he said unto them, Whosoever shall deny me before men, I will deny him before my Father which is in heaven. Whosoever shall confess me before men, I will confess him before my Father which is in heaven. Whosoever shall offend one of these little ones which believe in me, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and he were cast into the sea, than that he should offend one of these little ones.

the gospell of **Luke** Cap 12 Fol 111

And none of these things shall be able to hurt you. For if ye shall be hated of the world, and of your kindred, and of your friends, because of my name, yet shall ye have your reward. For if ye shall be hated of the world, and of your kindred, and of your friends, because of my name, yet shall ye have your reward. For if ye shall be hated of the world, and of your kindred, and of your friends, because of my name, yet shall ye have your reward.

And he said unto them, Whosoever will be first among you, shall be last, and servant of all. For who will be first, shall be last, and servant of all. For who will be first, shall be last, and servant of all. For who will be first, shall be last, and servant of all.

And he said unto them, Whosoever will be first among you, shall be last, and servant of all. For who will be first, shall be last, and servant of all. For who will be first, shall be last, and servant of all. For who will be first, shall be last, and servant of all.

And he said unto them, Whosoever will be first among you, shall be last, and servant of all. For who will be first, shall be last, and servant of all. For who will be first, shall be last, and servant of all. For who will be first, shall be last, and servant of all.

The paraphrase of Erasmus open

Herodias leach desired to marke some biter to me. And as soon as the word
 that was brought to her, she raved, saying that it was to be a biter to her.
 And when she saw that she could not get the word immediately, she made her
 friends and servants to be biter again, and made people to be biter
 for her. And when she saw that she could not get the word, she made
 her friends and servants to be biter again, and made people to be biter
 for her. And when she saw that she could not get the word, she made
 her friends and servants to be biter again, and made people to be biter
 for her.

And when she saw that she could not get the word, she made
 her friends and servants to be biter again, and made people to be biter
 for her.

And when she saw that she could not get the word, she made
 her friends and servants to be biter again, and made people to be biter
 for her.

And in deed she heard a saying of her husband as if he had been halfe
 dead. And when she saw that she could not get the word, she made
 her friends and servants to be biter again, and made people to be biter
 for her.

And when she saw that she could not get the word, she made
 her friends and servants to be biter again, and made people to be biter
 for her.

And so it was, that Jesus went to Capernaum: And so it was, that Jesus
 went to Capernaum.

And he said unto them, What manner of men will ye be that ye shall be able to take the kingdom of God? For whosoever will be first among you, shall be last, and servant of all. And whosoever will be last among you, shall be first, and lord of all. For whosoever will be first among you, shall be last, and servant of all. And whosoever will be last among you, shall be first, and lord of all. For whosoever will be first among you, shall be last, and servant of all. And whosoever will be last among you, shall be first, and lord of all.

And he said unto them, What manner of men will ye be that ye shall be able to take the kingdom of God? For whosoever will be first among you, shall be last, and servant of all. And whosoever will be last among you, shall be first, and lord of all. For whosoever will be first among you, shall be last, and servant of all. And whosoever will be last among you, shall be first, and lord of all.

Ver. 11-12

And he said unto them, What manner of men will ye be that ye shall be able to take the kingdom of God? For whosoever will be first among you, shall be last, and servant of all. And whosoever will be last among you, shall be first, and lord of all. For whosoever will be first among you, shall be last, and servant of all. And whosoever will be last among you, shall be first, and lord of all. For whosoever will be first among you, shall be last, and servant of all. And whosoever will be last among you, shall be first, and lord of all. For whosoever will be first among you, shall be last, and servant of all. And whosoever will be last among you, shall be first, and lord of all.

And he said
the like of

Ver. 13-14
15-16
17-18
19-20

The paraphrase of Erasmus upon

them that must beget children whiche ought not to be leue in the lappes of such as will some of it. In the which thing see you clearely that whiche is written that whiche is not written in the beginning of God is deere more upon you than if he had written it to you. The which is the cause of your great joye and comfort in that you are not leue in the lappes of such as will some of it.

Erasmus
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If this be the case where be ye ye begetters shall fight upon them for leue in the lappes of such as will some of it. In the which thing see you clearely that whiche is written that whiche is not written in the beginning of God is deere more upon you than if he had written it to you. The which is the cause of your great joye and comfort in that you are not leue in the lappes of such as will some of it. In the which thing see you clearely that whiche is written that whiche is not written in the beginning of God is deere more upon you than if he had written it to you. The which is the cause of your great joye and comfort in that you are not leue in the lappes of such as will some of it.

Erasmus
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Whiche is the cause where be ye ye begetters shall fight upon them for leue in the lappes of such as will some of it. In the which thing see you clearely that whiche is written that whiche is not written in the beginning of God is deere more upon you than if he had written it to you. The which is the cause of your great joye and comfort in that you are not leue in the lappes of such as will some of it.

Erasmus
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Whiche is the cause where be ye ye begetters shall fight upon them for leue in the lappes of such as will some of it. In the which thing see you clearely that whiche is written that whiche is not written in the beginning of God is deere more upon you than if he had written it to you. The which is the cause of your great joye and comfort in that you are not leue in the lappes of such as will some of it.

Erasmus
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Whiche is the cause where be ye ye begetters shall fight upon them for leue in the lappes of such as will some of it. In the which thing see you clearely that whiche is written that whiche is not written in the beginning of God is deere more upon you than if he had written it to you. The which is the cause of your great joye and comfort in that you are not leue in the lappes of such as will some of it.

The Gospel of Luke. Chap. 11. Verse 14.

And he said unto them, I have here a power to cast out devils, and to give sight to the blind, and to raise up the dead, and to give life to whom I will: but ye have not power.

And when they were gathered together, he said unto them, I have here a power to cast out devils, and to give sight to the blind, and to raise up the dead, and to give life to whom I will: but ye have not power.

And when the matter had been briefe well proof, each in their handes they returned to their own cities, and preached in all places, and many were brought to the Lord. And he said unto them, I have here a power to cast out devils, and to give sight to the blind, and to raise up the dead, and to give life to whom I will: but ye have not power.

And he said unto them, I have here a power to cast out devils, and to give sight to the blind, and to raise up the dead, and to give life to whom I will: but ye have not power.

And he said unto them, I have here a power to cast out devils, and to give sight to the blind, and to raise up the dead, and to give life to whom I will: but ye have not power.

Thy (pet) off ... Cap ... Peter ...

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Whence

by virtue of

Whence

Whence

Whence

Whence

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the Gospell of S. Luke. Cap. II. Sect. II.

In the place as above as he had finished his prayers one of the number of his disciples came unto him which is called Mattheus one of the levites, and he said unto him Follow me and I will leave thee and thy house.

And as he thus sat at the table many publicans and sinners were sitting with him and his disciples to eat and drink. And some of the Pharisees and scribes said unto him Why doth he thus eat and drink with publicans and sinners? He answered and said unto them saying that which he said also to Mattheus I have not chosen to eat and drink with them. But I have chosen to eat and drink with the poor and the sinners and the publicans and the Pharisees and the scribes that they may eat and drink with me. For that which is said in the prophets is fulfilled saying Blessed is he that eateth and drinketh with the poor and the mourning and that he will be comforted. For that which is said in the prophets is fulfilled saying Blessed is he that eateth and drinketh with the poor and the mourning and that he will be comforted. For that which is said in the prophets is fulfilled saying Blessed is he that eateth and drinketh with the poor and the mourning and that he will be comforted.

Exposition
v. 14

And he said that during the time of their supper he had taken a piece of bread and gave thanks and brake it and gave it to them and they all did eat and were filled. And he said unto them that during the time of their supper he had taken a piece of bread and gave thanks and brake it and gave it to them and they all did eat and were filled. And he said unto them that during the time of their supper he had taken a piece of bread and gave thanks and brake it and gave it to them and they all did eat and were filled. And he said unto them that during the time of their supper he had taken a piece of bread and gave thanks and brake it and gave it to them and they all did eat and were filled.

Exposition
v. 19

The principles of C. F. M. S. 1890

The first principle of C. F. M. S. is that of unity. We are all members of one body, and we should all be united in one mind and one heart. This unity is not only a matter of feeling, but also of action. We should all be working together for the same purpose, and we should all be doing our part in the same way. This unity is the foundation of our strength, and it is the key to our success.

The second principle of C. F. M. S. is that of service. We are here to serve, and we should be serving in every way that we can. This service is not only to our fellow members, but also to the world at large. We should be helping others in every way that we can, and we should be doing so with a pure heart and a true spirit.

The third principle of C. F. M. S. is that of love. Love is the greatest of all virtues, and it is the foundation of all other virtues. We should love our fellow members as ourselves, and we should love the world at large as if it were our own. This love is not only a matter of feeling, but also of action. We should be showing our love in every way that we can, and we should be doing so with a pure heart and a true spirit.

The fourth principle of C. F. M. S. is that of truth. Truth is the foundation of all wisdom, and it is the key to all success. We should be seeking the truth in every way that we can, and we should be doing so with a pure heart and a true spirit. This truth is not only a matter of knowledge, but also of action. We should be living the truth in every way that we can, and we should be doing so with a pure heart and a true spirit.

The fifth principle of C. F. M. S. is that of peace. Peace is the foundation of all happiness, and it is the key to all success. We should be seeking peace in every way that we can, and we should be doing so with a pure heart and a true spirit. This peace is not only a matter of feeling, but also of action. We should be living in peace in every way that we can, and we should be doing so with a pure heart and a true spirit.

The sixth principle of C. F. M. S. is that of justice. Justice is the foundation of all righteousness, and it is the key to all success. We should be seeking justice in every way that we can, and we should be doing so with a pure heart and a true spirit. This justice is not only a matter of knowledge, but also of action. We should be living the justice in every way that we can, and we should be doing so with a pure heart and a true spirit.

is that which is almost necessary is not the cause thereof but yet he hath bene
 well that he is not to be received but therein he takendirect out desire that
 he in the most precious things that we have and we on our parents make
 things to take care and love the things that hath been obtained by impo-
 sition. These things are that a friends being in need would be done
 with his friends being a mortal man the more that surrue out of you much
 more be bound to be done towards God being a bounteous and liberal father,
 who is able to impose them both well to us and who can never be un-
 done or made good by gaining of them therefore, as he is with his parents
 to us he is to us, the more in care to see any thing and it shall be given
 you that he is glorious in any thing make us our inquisition for it and
 through the sweet working of our fathers spirit in you it shall be our
 the things which by his means we could not possibly have been possessed,
 and he is with greater concernment upon himself towards the neigh-
 bours and it is his occupation to do so. This is the important place
 which is as he is in his outward and even by plain that we are
 to our parents that we cannot see you say, such as a candle of justice is
 too late to force of things. What is to be seen oftentimes made all in vain
 either because he can not persuade that is asked or is because the will not,
 that at todays hands who once a week do such receive wholeheartedly
 both for and wholeheartedly knocketh to him it is opened. And our in-
 sight will not be that things are available towards eternal salvation,
 and the same things a doeth he with glad will freely give if he be prepared in
 so much that it is through out being in a wrong opinion or in an error of
 judgement it is more available things that shall be would be taken as a benefit
 towards you to bring unto you that was naughty (and so) but in the of
 it which is to be wished, he would be give the might be for your work.

And the
 shall
 have so

¶ **A** little child shall give the breast of any of you that is a father by the grace from a
 good will. In the same way he shall be able to be given from a concept of his heart and
 heart, from a concept of his heart, from a concept of his heart, from a concept of his heart,
 heart, from a concept of his heart, from a concept of his heart, from a concept of his heart,
 heart, from a concept of his heart, from a concept of his heart, from a concept of his heart,

the best

The naturall affection of carnall parentes towards their children, doeth
 so make that they cannot see nile unto them whom they have begotten of
 flesh and blood make petition for a thing pertaining to the health of the
 bodie. Wherein a conceits by comparison of your own sufferings for who is
 it of you all that in can he should as he a piece of bread of his father can sup-
 port of his life, would give his own a stone in steed of a piece of bread, or
 in case he should a the same, can think that the father would offer his loane
 a frent in steed of a fish or in case he should desire to have an eye can
 reason that if father in steed of an eye would give him a costly hidding in an
 eye ball. That if the redre love & affection of nature bee of so great force and
 strength among men being many other things naughty persons for towar-
 des their children among things profitable that are readily given how
 much more your heaven's father who is your father of spirits, & who of nature is
 good, will give unto you from heaven his spirit be as good which he
 should give you all, you will if you shall make petition to him for it.

The first, all of S. Luke. Cap. II. Section

Faint, mostly illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text appears to be a transcription of the Gospel of Luke, Chapter II. Discernible words include 'The first', 'all of S. Luke', 'Cap. II.', 'Section', and various fragments of the biblical text.

The parable of Eubulus' oxen

The parable of Eubulus' oxen is found in the Gospel of Matthew, chapter 21, verses 33-43. It is a parable about the kingdom of God and the rejection of the Jews by Jesus.

In the parable, a landowner goes out to plant vineyards and hires laborers. He hires them at different times throughout the day: first at the beginning, then at 9 AM, then at noon, then at 3 PM, and finally at 5 PM. The laborers hired first work the longest time but receive the lowest wage. The laborers hired last work the shortest time but receive the same wage as those who worked longer. The landowner explains that he must do this to be fair to those who worked last.

Jesus then applies this parable to the Jews, who are the laborers hired first. They have been in the vineyard for a long time but do not receive the kingdom of God. Instead, the kingdom is given to the laborers who were hired last, which are the Gentiles. Jesus says that the kingdom of God will be taken away from the Jews and given to a nation that produces fruit.

The text

A man lighteth a candle, and putteth it in a place, and the light of the candle is not
 hid under a bushel, but is set on a candlestick, and giveth light to all that are in the house.
 Likewise, let your light shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify
 your Father which is in heaven. Thus, when you light a candle, you do not hide it under a
 bushel, but set it on a candlestick, and it will give light to all who are in the house.
 Similarly, let your light shine before others, so that they can see your good deeds and
 glorify your Father in heaven.

And when he had said these things, he departed from them, and went up to the temple, and taught them daily. And all the people sought to hear him. And when the feast of the purification was accomplished, according to the law of Moses, he went up to the temple, and presented him, as it is written in the law of the Lord, that every first-born male shall be sanctified unto the Lord. And when they had finished these things, Joseph and Mary returned to Nazareth, and Mary kept all these things in her heart. And the child grew, and became strong, and was filled with wisdom, and the grace of God was upon him.

And when he was twelve years old, he went up to the temple with his parents, according to the custom of the feast. And when they had finished the feast, they returned to Nazareth, and the child was not with them. And his parents sought for him three days, and found him in the temple, sitting in the midst of the doctors, hearing them, and asking them questions. And his parents were astonished at his wisdom, and his answers. And he said unto them, How is it that ye sought me? ye knew that I was in the temple, because my Father's house is my Father's house.

the first of these, the... the second... the third... the fourth... the fifth... the sixth... the seventh... the eighth... the ninth... the tenth... the eleventh... the twelfth... the thirteenth... the fourteenth... the fifteenth... the sixteenth... the seventeenth... the eighteenth... the nineteenth... the twentieth... the twenty-first... the twenty-second... the twenty-third... the twenty-fourth... the twenty-fifth... the twenty-sixth... the twenty-seventh... the twenty-eighth... the twenty-ninth... the thirtieth... the thirty-first... the thirty-second... the thirty-third... the thirty-fourth... the thirty-fifth... the thirty-sixth... the thirty-seventh... the thirty-eighth... the thirty-ninth... the fortieth... the forty-first... the forty-second... the forty-third... the forty-fourth... the forty-fifth... the forty-sixth... the forty-seventh... the forty-eighth... the forty-ninth... the fiftieth... the fifty-first... the fifty-second... the fifty-third... the fifty-fourth... the fifty-fifth... the fifty-sixth... the fifty-seventh... the fifty-eighth... the fifty-ninth... the sixtieth... the sixty-first... the sixty-second... the sixty-third... the sixty-fourth... the sixty-fifth... the sixty-sixth... the sixty-seventh... the sixty-eighth... the sixty-ninth... the seventieth... the seventy-first... the seventy-second... the seventy-third... the seventy-fourth... the seventy-fifth... the seventy-sixth... the seventy-seventh... the seventy-eighth... the seventy-ninth... the eightieth... the eighty-first... the eighty-second... the eighty-third... the eighty-fourth... the eighty-fifth... the eighty-sixth... the eighty-seventh... the eighty-eighth... the eighty-ninth... the ninetieth... the ninety-first... the ninety-second... the ninety-third... the ninety-fourth... the ninety-fifth... the ninety-sixth... the ninety-seventh... the ninety-eighth... the ninety-ninth... the hundredth...

one of your fingers

the first of these... the second... the third... the fourth... the fifth... the sixth... the seventh... the eighth... the ninth... the tenth... the eleventh... the twelfth... the thirteenth... the fourteenth... the fifteenth... the sixteenth... the seventeenth... the eighteenth... the nineteenth... the twentieth... the twenty-first... the twenty-second... the twenty-third... the twenty-fourth... the twenty-fifth... the twenty-sixth... the twenty-seventh... the twenty-eighth... the twenty-ninth... the thirtieth... the thirty-first... the thirty-second... the thirty-third... the thirty-fourth... the thirty-fifth... the thirty-sixth... the thirty-seventh... the thirty-eighth... the thirty-ninth... the fortieth... the forty-first... the forty-second... the forty-third... the forty-fourth... the forty-fifth... the forty-sixth... the forty-seventh... the forty-eighth... the forty-ninth... the fiftieth... the fifty-first... the fifty-second... the fifty-third... the fifty-fourth... the fifty-fifth... the fifty-sixth... the fifty-seventh... the fifty-eighth... the fifty-ninth... the sixtieth... the sixty-first... the sixty-second... the sixty-third... the sixty-fourth... the sixty-fifth... the sixty-sixth... the sixty-seventh... the sixty-eighth... the sixty-ninth... the seventieth... the seventy-first... the seventy-second... the seventy-third... the seventy-fourth... the seventy-fifth... the seventy-sixth... the seventy-seventh... the seventy-eighth... the seventy-ninth... the eightieth... the eighty-first... the eighty-second... the eighty-third... the eighty-fourth... the eighty-fifth... the eighty-sixth... the eighty-seventh... the eighty-eighth... the eighty-ninth... the ninetieth... the ninety-first... the ninety-second... the ninety-third... the ninety-fourth... the ninety-fifth... the ninety-sixth... the ninety-seventh... the ninety-eighth... the ninety-ninth... the hundredth...

The paraphrase of Erasmus upon

the first epistle of Paul the apostle to the church at Corinth, touching the things which pertain to the church.

That which is written in the first chapter of the first epistle of Paul the apostle to the church at Corinth, touching the things which pertain to the church.

And now I will begin to translate the same into English.

Some brethren who for ambitious bearing of more perfection do build upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, the same Jesus Christ himself, the chief corner stone, upon which the church is built, and the temple is built.

The paraphrase of Erasmus upon

It before the people but yet in the meane tyme they laye sure wards to all the
 fauourers of Iesus hunting and latching if any thing might precede too sh
 of the mouth next upon the mighte of Iudas or make a foule action of some
 fur the more narrowe against him, to the ende that might come to persecute him not
 of a creature p[er]suad. hatred but of vicio religion & of a loue towards God.
 For the p[er]p[et]rate and bath pharisaical hypocrite that if brother he accep
 teth one to such an acte wherof it is not a fast groue of loue and dutie
 towards God.

The xii. Chapte.

The xii.

As thir gathered together an innumerable multitude of people insomuch that
 they could not find out a way to enter in the temple for the multitude of people
 that were gathered together to hear him. For the multitude of people that
 were gathered together to hear him was so great that they could not find out
 a way to enter in the temple for the multitude of people that were gathered
 together to hear him. For the multitude of people that were gathered together
 to hear him was so great that they could not find out a way to enter in the
 temple for the multitude of people that were gathered together to hear him.



For because the Xp[ist] Iesus had toke the matter of the pharise
 es the scribes and the lawyers to be vniuersall it was his
 will that open to the world and publicke that impedit to the
 ende no creature might be vniuersall to be bound by the cloake
 of the lawe and to the end of the lawe of people that
 were gathered together to hear him that the people
 one upon another he should become to care vniuersall.

And where of the lawe of the pharise which is a positive lawe your
 lawe can suffice to be by the lawe would be taken for it thing that is clo
 ked that it is a goodly habit long to be broken. There was a some come
 by the hail that he durst make manifest to the world of a well your innocen
 cy as a then make whether is there any thing now at this present of clo
 ked courtie whiche had not shoulde be discovered in any thing so secret
 in habit he which shal not come to the open knowledge of men all herefore
 beware that all your life be void of all cloking of our sinners griefe and
 that neither practice do nor yet think any thing alone by your selfe
 whiche he would not your good lines have to be knowne of all ceasur
 for whiche we shall now speak plainly to the heere. And one here is come
 to come here exposed againe in the cleare light and whar verie he shall now
 lay to lookes in their faces without your brethren. Whil our daye be
 present in the house of god. The truth shall offend the wicked soye
 beinge p[er]p[et]rated with a countenance semblable of godlines. But fear not the
 feare of any euill persons leaue you a more to sincere preaching of the truth
 of the gospel. Wee vniuersall esteeme of all the things that they can doe
 to you

The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was the cold. It was a sharp contrast to the warm blanket I had been sitting under. I looked around, trying to get my bearings. The street was empty, the buildings seemed to be made of stone or brick, and the air had a slightly damp quality. I took a deep breath, feeling the cold air fill my lungs. I started walking, my feet hitting the pavement. I was alone, and I felt a bit lost. I tried to remember where I was, but the only thing I knew for sure was that I was in a new place. I walked for a while, looking for any sign of life. I saw a few people in the distance, but they were too far away to talk to. I felt a bit nervous, but I kept walking. I was determined to find my way. I turned a corner, and I saw a sign that said "Hotel". I walked towards it, my heart pounding. I reached the entrance, and I saw a man in a uniform standing there. I approached him, and he looked at me. I told him my name, and he led me to a room. I sat on the bed, looking out the window. The view was beautiful, but I felt like I was in a dream. I closed my eyes, trying to get some rest. I woke up in the middle of the night, feeling a bit disoriented. I looked at the clock, and it was late. I got up, and I saw a note on the table. It was from the man in the uniform, and it said that I had to leave the next day. I felt a bit sad, but I knew I had to go. I packed my things, and I left the room. I walked back to the car, and I got in. I started the engine, and I drove away. I was alone, and I felt like I was starting a new journey. I looked out the window, and I saw the city lights. I felt a bit lonely, but I knew I was on my way.

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The parable of the speck and the log

The parable of the speck and the log is a story told by Jesus about the danger of hypocrisy. It is found in the Gospels of Matthew and Luke. In the parable, a man has a tiny speck in his eye, while another man has a large log protruding from his eye. The man with the speck asks the man with the log to remove it, but the man with the log replies that if he does, his eye will be ruined. This is a metaphor for the danger of hypocrisy. The man with the speck represents a hypocrite who is outwardly righteous but inwardly corrupt. The man with the log represents a hypocrite who is outwardly corrupt but inwardly righteous. The parable teaches that hypocrisy is a dangerous sin that can lead to spiritual blindness and destruction.

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The paraphrase of Erasmus upon

Matth. 23. 1. *Ye have made the key of knowledge loose, and that which ye have fastened shall be loosed, and that which ye have loosed shall be fastened. And that which ye have bound upon earth shall be bound in heaven, and that which ye have loosed upon earth shall be loosed in heaven.*

The first

of this of you is that ye have made the key of knowledge loose, and that which ye have fastened shall be loosed, and that which ye have loosed shall be fastened. And that which ye have bound upon earth shall be bound in heaven, and that which ye have loosed upon earth shall be loosed in heaven.

It is that that is troubled in heart with the rate of such things. Ye have made the key of knowledge loose, and that which ye have fastened shall be loosed, and that which ye have loosed shall be fastened. And that which ye have bound upon earth shall be bound in heaven, and that which ye have loosed upon earth shall be loosed in heaven.

bearing

the effect of the ... Chapter ...

The text of the document is extremely faint and illegible, appearing as a series of horizontal lines across the page.

Law may be able to cause
into the.

The paraphrase of Erasmus upon

The xiii. Chapter.

The text.

If I had been present at that same conference with that sweet prince of the church
I should have seen the same things which I have here written of. I should have
seen the same things which I have here written of. I should have seen the same things
which I have here written of. I should have seen the same things which I have here
written of. I should have seen the same things which I have here written of. I should
have seen the same things which I have here written of. I should have seen the same
things which I have here written of. I should have seen the same things which I have
here written of. I should have seen the same things which I have here written of.

Their felicity with the presence of a divine thing
The first thing which I have here written of is the
presence of a divine thing. The first thing which I
have here written of is the presence of a divine
thing. The first thing which I have here written
of is the presence of a divine thing. The first
thing which I have here written of is the
presence of a divine thing. The first thing which
I have here written of is the presence of a
divine thing. The first thing which I have
here written of is the presence of a divine
thing. The first thing which I have here
written of is the presence of a divine thing.

... the merciful ... of Job suffer you
... because the ...
... of the house upon them in ...

Although

Although we see the benigneance of men see the benigneance of god can
 be no more be assured. The example of their fallinge neither shall
 we be able that when the fallinge of the rich soules of the house
 men three were not many in Iherusalem yet the benigneance of god
 malicious than they were that the wicked men of god distressed them
 by on hope of their sunne. As we see of our people are in the
 and open and some maners are to knowen. Every daye we see
 that our small prosperities here amonge you all that is not one good man
 that will an escape with his nauy. The benigneance of god is not
 bold in aduersion of sleepe we are not to rest in our riches. In the
 benigneance of god that in the mornynge light, on you will see
 that he that is not at all the favourable. The sunne of god is
 more at noon. Isteoric as it were out of be. be the sunne and light that the
 lazes the benigneance of god here beinge to make. he so rest in our
 when it fallerh god forth. one lous. the maner of penitencie.
 now speakinge with an other. your penitencie. by the laste you be
 for. the maner of man. he not to be. he out of an. Isteoric be
 the benigneance of god that in the mornynge light, on you will see
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 now speakinge with an other. your penitencie. by the laste you be
 for. the maner of man. he not to be. he out of an. Isteoric be

The first

And because I sawe how the maner by which the riches in the
 benigneance of god that in the mornynge light, on you will see
 that he that is not at all the favourable. The sunne of god is
 more at noon. Isteoric as it were out of be. be the sunne and light that the
 lazes the benigneance of god here beinge to make. he so rest in our
 when it fallerh god forth. one lous. the maner of penitencie.
 now speakinge with an other. your penitencie. by the laste you be
 for. the maner of man. he not to be. he out of an. Isteoric be

Isteoric
 maner had
 the sunne
 by countrie
 in the

Jewes.

The parable of the Sower

Jesus said to the multitude, he began to teach them in parables, saying, Behold, I sowed seed upon the field. As he sowed, some seed fell upon the highway, and some upon the stony ground, and some upon the thorns, and some upon the good ground. And as he sowed, some seed fell upon the highway, and some upon the stony ground, and some upon the thorns, and some upon the good ground. And as he sowed, some seed fell upon the highway, and some upon the stony ground, and some upon the thorns, and some upon the good ground.

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beatting of his as the mokeynd of men cades in times past to have nothing at
all a cleane from the dought of death they blyth thoughten in what chal
enge they shold come in they be adored with the people. but the halowen of
the savyng came downe to blyss they blyth part of the world would not
of this their dought to be reserved: they shall come out of such as
of all the world to be sent of a trocke & quarters of the world around
our much an oyle of all ages and beaters with in any choise or acceptio of
persons many thyshe wordes had any tosted with Pharisaeis & iaerusa
and so the world was a halowen of the savyng for all them that were of the
the world they were yonder: it was not for to make the chamber of Pharisaeis
to be a prison shall it be the fault with the king of the world. Thus the
matter of the churchmen then we looked as bees in the hole of the comb
that learned to be weest for a nation shall be created and all these
nation and they that be weest in the world were repayed to be weest in it of
the world God as Pharisaeis sayd weest of nations public was weest of
nations shall weest the world & principall he out in the halowen of the world.

I have
the
of
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of the world... (faded text)

to be weest

Some beaue Jefe is his here and there abode with great plaine and
that... (faded text)

The Chancel of S. Luke, Cap. 13. Fol. 13b

In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit
 Amen. The first thing which I saw when I came into the
 church of S. Luke at Cap. was a very fair and spacious
 chancel. It was paved with a goodly pavement of
 marble, and the walls were of white stone. In the
 middle of the chancel there was an altar, the
 table of the Lord, on which was a goodly
 altar cloth, and a pair of silver chalice and
 paten. Above the altar was a fair window,
 through which there came much light. The
 chancel was very high, and the roof was
 of goodly timber. In the middle of the
 chancel there was a pulpit, where the priest
 used to preach. The chancel was very
 pleasant to the eye, and was very
 convenient for the people. In the middle
 of the chancel there was a fair window,
 through which there came much light.
 The chancel was very high, and the
 roof was of goodly timber. In the
 middle of the chancel there was a
 pulpit, where the priest used to
 preach. The chancel was very
 pleasant to the eye, and was very
 convenient for the people. In the
 middle of the chancel there was a
 fair window, through which there
 came much light. The chancel
 was very high, and the roof was
 of goodly timber. In the middle
 of the chancel there was a pulpit,
 where the priest used to preach.

The first thing which I saw
 when I came into the church
 of S. Luke at Cap. was a very
 fair and spacious chancel.
 It was paved with a goodly
 pavement of marble, and the
 walls were of white stone.
 In the middle of the chancel
 there was an altar, the table
 of the Lord, on which was
 a goodly altar cloth, and a
 pair of silver chalice and
 paten. Above the altar was
 a fair window, through
 which there came much
 light. The chancel was
 very high, and the roof was
 of goodly timber. In the
 middle of the chancel there
 was a pulpit, where the
 priest used to preach. The
 chancel was very pleasant
 to the eye, and was very
 convenient for the people.
 In the middle of the
 chancel there was a fair
 window, through which
 there came much light.
 The chancel was very
 high, and the roof was
 of goodly timber. In the
 middle of the chancel
 there was a pulpit, where
 the priest used to preach.

The Schofell of S. Luke. Cap. xiii. Fol. ccc. i.

There is also after the manner of the law, and so the people of the country...
 some things after the manner of the law, and so the people of the country...
 some things after the manner of the law, and so the people of the country...
 some things after the manner of the law, and so the people of the country...

After that Jesus had made all these things at the feast of the passover
 when he was in Jerusalem, he went to Bethaniam, which is a town near
 Jerusalem, and he and his disciples went thither to eat bread. And
 when he sat at the table, there came a woman, who had been lame
 for many years, and she brought a vessel of alabastrum, and
 she anointed Jesus with ointment, and she wiped his feet with
 her hair, and the house was filled with the odour of the ointment.
 Then said Jesus unto her, Thy faith hath made thee whole, go
 thy way in peace. And she said unto him, Sir, I have seen
 many such things done to me, and yet nothing is done to me.

And he said unto her, O woman, thy faith hath made thee whole, go
 thy way in peace. And she said unto him, Sir, I have seen
 many such things done to me, and yet nothing is done to me.
 And he said unto her, O woman, thy faith hath made thee whole, go
 thy way in peace. And she said unto him, Sir, I have seen
 many such things done to me, and yet nothing is done to me.

And he said unto her, O woman, thy faith hath made thee whole, go
 thy way in peace. And she said unto him, Sir, I have seen
 many such things done to me, and yet nothing is done to me.

The geography of Cratinus Lyon

The geography of Cratinus Lyon is the subject of a study by the author, who has examined the various aspects of the region. The study is based on a thorough analysis of the available data, and it is hoped that it will provide a useful contribution to the knowledge of the area.

The first part of the study deals with the physical geography of the region. This includes a description of the topography, the climate, and the natural resources. The topography is characterized by a series of hills and valleys, and the climate is generally mild and temperate. The natural resources are abundant, and they provide a basis for the local economy.

The second part of the study deals with the human geography of the region. This includes a description of the population, the distribution of the population, and the various activities of the people. The population is concentrated in the valleys, and the activities are primarily agricultural and industrial. The distribution of the population is uneven, and there are significant differences in the standard of living between the different parts of the region.

The third part of the study deals with the economic geography of the region. This includes a description of the various economic activities, the distribution of the economic activities, and the factors that influence the economic development of the region. The economic activities are primarily agricultural and industrial, and the distribution is uneven. The factors that influence the economic development of the region are the natural resources, the human resources, and the government policies.

The fourth part of the study deals with the social geography of the region. This includes a description of the various social groups, the distribution of the social groups, and the factors that influence the social development of the region. The social groups are primarily agricultural and industrial, and the distribution is uneven. The factors that influence the social development of the region are the natural resources, the human resources, and the government policies.

The fifth part of the study deals with the political geography of the region. This includes a description of the various political entities, the distribution of the political entities, and the factors that influence the political development of the region. The political entities are primarily agricultural and industrial, and the distribution is uneven. The factors that influence the political development of the region are the natural resources, the human resources, and the government policies.

The sixth part of the study deals with the cultural geography of the region. This includes a description of the various cultural groups, the distribution of the cultural groups, and the factors that influence the cultural development of the region. The cultural groups are primarily agricultural and industrial, and the distribution is uneven. The factors that influence the cultural development of the region are the natural resources, the human resources, and the government policies.

The seventh part of the study deals with the environmental geography of the region. This includes a description of the various environmental problems, the distribution of the environmental problems, and the factors that influence the environmental development of the region. The environmental problems are primarily agricultural and industrial, and the distribution is uneven. The factors that influence the environmental development of the region are the natural resources, the human resources, and the government policies.

The eighth part of the study deals with the historical geography of the region. This includes a description of the various historical events, the distribution of the historical events, and the factors that influence the historical development of the region. The historical events are primarily agricultural and industrial, and the distribution is uneven. The factors that influence the historical development of the region are the natural resources, the human resources, and the government policies.

The ninth part of the study deals with the future geography of the region. This includes a description of the various future scenarios, the distribution of the future scenarios, and the factors that influence the future development of the region. The future scenarios are primarily agricultural and industrial, and the distribution is uneven. The factors that influence the future development of the region are the natural resources, the human resources, and the government policies.

the Gospel of St. Luke. Chapter 11. Folio 100. The text is extremely faint and largely illegible, appearing to be a scan of a manuscript page with significant fading and bleed-through from the reverse side. The text is arranged in a single column.

400 me 9
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1000000
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the whole congregation of devout and godly persons was altogether merry
and joyfull in every house the blisses being such as none can describe
peace boeth mine and yours as if for ever were continued
yonder was not at home but was but by the way
for the labouring of the weaver and the weaver
and more profits made and the more to be the
frank owners of the land whereas for now it is the
same as a draker the melancholy of his fate

the whole
congregation
of devout
and godly
persons

and the whole congregation of devout and godly persons was altogether merry
and joyfull in every house the blisses being such as none can describe
peace boeth mine and yours as if for ever were continued
yonder was not at home but was but by the way
for the labouring of the weaver and the weaver
and more profits made and the more to be the
frank owners of the land whereas for now it is the
same as a draker the melancholy of his fate

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frank owners of the land whereas for now it is the
same as a draker the melancholy of his fate

the whole
congregation
of devout
and godly
persons

the whole congregation of devout and godly persons was altogether merry
and joyfull in every house the blisses being such as none can describe
peace boeth mine and yours as if for ever were continued
yonder was not at home but was but by the way
for the labouring of the weaver and the weaver
and more profits made and the more to be the
frank owners of the land whereas for now it is the
same as a draker the melancholy of his fate

the whole
congregation
of devout
and godly
persons

The paraphrase of Erasmus upon

in turning and shaming and thus re-mourning against his father when
they read of the Jewes base bawling & their braule beeing with
publicans and sinners when they read of the Jewes crying against
them for that the apostles were admitted to the ministers office
of spurning to have the rabel sturme. Jewes weeding and casting away
outside the citie, & yet lesseing that the latter with of the baron of the
law by father. (Whom he admitted to the gate of the temple) & he made
breach of the law & cast him forth with his boys aboute when they read of
him havinge more than these abhorred from the least the ordering of the
of the church by a certain bishopricke to of the pure doctrine that are
spreadinge in the world the father continued to be claued by the captivity
of the church to be & Erasmus inuoluntarily bringe a number of us like
the grace of a word from his good father good aboute to appear

¶ And in the first part of the worlde for that the law
was not yete brought in to the world for that all of us maye
knowe that the law was not yete brought in to the world
of the church to be & Erasmus inuoluntarily bringe a number of us like
the grace of a word from his good father good aboute to appear
the law was not yete brought in to the world for that all of us maye
knowe that the law was not yete brought in to the world
of the church to be & Erasmus inuoluntarily bringe a number of us like
the grace of a word from his good father good aboute to appear

¶ And in the first part of the worlde for that the law
was not yete brought in to the world for that all of us maye
knowe that the law was not yete brought in to the world
of the church to be & Erasmus inuoluntarily bringe a number of us like
the grace of a word from his good father good aboute to appear

¶ In the first part of the worlde for that the law
was not yete brought in to the world for that all of us maye
knowe that the law was not yete brought in to the world
of the church to be & Erasmus inuoluntarily bringe a number of us like
the grace of a word from his good father good aboute to appear

The. xv. Chapter.

The firste part of this chapter is a parable of the fig tree which is a sign of the times. The second part is a parable of the fig tree which is a sign of the times. The third part is a parable of the fig tree which is a sign of the times.



It is a sign of the times that hath beene here before. The fig tree is a sign of the times. The fig tree is a sign of the times. The fig tree is a sign of the times.

The firste part of this chapter is a parable of the fig tree which is a sign of the times. The second part is a parable of the fig tree which is a sign of the times. The third part is a parable of the fig tree which is a sign of the times.

be ye men of good cheer and glad faces to our Lord Jesus Christ, and pray continually, saying, Lord, have mercy on us, for we know not what day thou wilt come. For as it is written, I will come suddenly, and my day shall be as a thief in the night. Watch ye therefore, and pray always, that ye may be counted worthy to escape all these things that shall come, and to stand before the Son of Man.

And he said unto them, I am the Father of the Spirit, and will send him to you, and he will abide with you, and will be in you, and will give you whatsoever ye shall ask him in my name. But I will not send him to you in the name of the Father, but in my name. And he said unto them, I will send you forth as sheep in the midst of wolves: but ye shall be as cunning as serpents, and harmless as doves. Therefore watch ye, lest ye shall be tempted. And I send you forth thus, saying, Whosoever shall receive you, he shall receive me, and me that sent you. And whosoever shall despise you, he despiseth me that sent you. And whosoever shall despise me that sent you, he despiseth him that sent me. And he said unto them, I will send you forth as sheep in the midst of wolves: but ye shall be as cunning as serpents, and harmless as doves.

MS. A. 9. 2. 11
MS. B. 1. 11
MS. C. 1. 11
MS. D. 1. 11

And he said unto them, I will send you forth as sheep in the midst of wolves: but ye shall be as cunning as serpents, and harmless as doves. Therefore watch ye, lest ye shall be tempted. And I send you forth thus, saying, Whosoever shall receive you, he shall receive me, and me that sent you. And whosoever shall despise you, he despiseth me that sent you. And whosoever shall despise me that sent you, he despiseth him that sent me. And he said unto them, I will send you forth as sheep in the midst of wolves: but ye shall be as cunning as serpents, and harmless as doves. Therefore watch ye, lest ye shall be tempted. And I send you forth thus, saying, Whosoever shall receive you, he shall receive me, and me that sent you. And whosoever shall despise you, he despiseth me that sent you. And whosoever shall despise me that sent you, he despiseth him that sent me.

MS. A. 9. 2. 11
MS. B. 1. 11
MS. C. 1. 11
MS. D. 1. 11

¶ Bertha is faithful in that she is a true and honest woman, and she is a good wife, and she is a good mother, and she is a good friend, and she is a good neighbor, and she is a good citizen, and she is a good subject, and she is a good Christian.

MS. A. 9. 2. 11
MS. B. 1. 11
MS. C. 1. 11
MS. D. 1. 11

And he said unto them, I will send you forth as sheep in the midst of wolves: but ye shall be as cunning as serpents, and harmless as doves. Therefore watch ye, lest ye shall be tempted. And I send you forth thus, saying, Whosoever shall receive you, he shall receive me, and me that sent you. And whosoever shall despise you, he despiseth me that sent you. And whosoever shall despise me that sent you, he despiseth him that sent me.

MS. A. 9. 2. 11
MS. B. 1. 11
MS. C. 1. 11
MS. D. 1. 11

The paraphrase of Erasmus upon

the first of the epistles in p[ar]t with the same countenance of goodnesse setting
forth some printed booke in the face of them. And thus a man of his
cherie of his late apparill of the best and of opinion of and of his
gres door repute but he is not able to see a man of his name. Where
in he is at orde to assembled recte. In the case of his name. In the state not
of the man. But in the name of his name. In the state of his name. In the state of his name.

Neare the
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the first of the epistles in p[ar]t with the same countenance of goodnesse setting
forth some printed booke in the face of them. And thus a man of his
cherie of his late apparill of the best and of opinion of and of his
gres door repute but he is not able to see a man of his name. Where
in he is at orde to assembled recte. In the case of his name. In the state not
of the man. But in the name of his name. In the state of his name. In the state of his name.

The first of the epistles in p[ar]t with the same countenance of goodnesse setting
forth some printed booke in the face of them. And thus a man of his
cherie of his late apparill of the best and of opinion of and of his
gres door repute but he is not able to see a man of his name. Where
in he is at orde to assembled recte. In the case of his name. In the state not
of the man. But in the name of his name. In the state of his name. In the state of his name.

of the

The paraphrase of Erasmus byou

les for *Spites* in rebreake of your hardnesse of heart but not in requi-
 re of you þ thinge þe rather wished the reuered archboppe of a requi-
 sitis munde did he fear you had becomen as your holinesse had bene
 dmyd your hatred againste your wyles woulde haue bene coueridome most
 furious and cruell wydes of malice towards them In this I will hope
 quere that s of more perfection boeth made by the nature and of a more
 þ late as a father is not necessary to buye all of þ same hatred as after wyle
 woulde bene somewhat of the tenderest out his cometo treat him to a big dym-
 ble while he was of tender age but requyre more of him when he is come to
 þ age then he had requyre of him before . I thus as for this I asseure you of,
 and save I reioyce you that bothe life and the death and yet is there no
 thing that shall ouercome the strength of god shall not bothe of them be
 made , then as dwelle in the middle of the lawe that peribit but that all be
 perished whatsoeuer hath ben foretold of prophecies, so beate sure it is,
 that I cannot come to be an aboucher of the lawe

Refers to
 the d. d. d.
 and p. d.
 to p. d.
 .cc.

For more.

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible, appearing to be a continuation of the Latin text or a commentary.]

Alone because the Lord Jesus, under a parable of a well dressed
 man also by him propounded had rebuked men to receive that which be-
 came to them the reward, to the merchants parties in the after the wife
 became the two cruciating her directions as to that time then by a contract change
 and course of the ages by her purchase in reward such as good things and
 the treche to his had bene heauen also her in this world by that in penes and
 be counted with all reuerence of her and desire better as it were in a
 plain picture therein it is an example of the thing to be must it should die
 and shake the faster in mines mines. There was as one saith by a great treche
 man who leueth no lacke no maner thing to the highest degree of fortune &
 happy that of this world a maner of great name & much spoken of among
 men but of no name at all in the eternall world to the Lord. This man with ap-
 pearid in his purple and his belaying no less than then goe ground, and be-
 cause he would have nothing for the decoration of his bed he would have
 be done in his delectable face, and his benemyth gre and would be feared af-
 ter a purple coat & purple, as a man which a man one was a bondsman he
 as well to ambition as also to glorious riches & to both profusely. There
 was al was the same time, a certain begger man he had bene bene this man, that

The Paraphrase of Isaiah by John

and the holiness comes in a hair's breadth again and earnestly applying
himself to pay after that manner of his own mind, I am sure it is
not without purpose to the favour of the people of the world. This is the
purpose of the Holy Spirit to give us a new heart and a new spirit, that
we may be able to stand in the presence of the Lord our God, and to
be able to do the will of the Father which is in heaven. Amen.

The text

... that the Lord will be true to his promise, and will give us a new heart and a new spirit, that we may be able to stand in the presence of the Lord our God, and to be able to do the will of the Father which is in heaven. Amen.

The first of these things which are promised by the prophets of Jesus, that the Lord will be true to his promise, and will give us a new heart and a new spirit, that we may be able to stand in the presence of the Lord our God, and to be able to do the will of the Father which is in heaven. Amen.

P. 10
v. 10
v. 11

... that the Lord will be true to his promise, and will give us a new heart and a new spirit, that we may be able to stand in the presence of the Lord our God, and to be able to do the will of the Father which is in heaven. Amen.

P. 11
v. 12
v. 13
v. 14

... that the Lord will be true to his promise, and will give us a new heart and a new spirit, that we may be able to stand in the presence of the Lord our God, and to be able to do the will of the Father which is in heaven. Amen.

And he said unto them, Behold I have found Israel which I sought for, and ye have despised me, and ye have despised his word which he saith, and ye have despised his voice, and ye have despised his counsel, and ye have despised his law, and ye have despised his commandments, and ye have despised his words, and ye have despised his works, and ye have despised his signs, and ye have despised his wonders, and ye have despised his miracles, and ye have despised his prophecies, and ye have despised his promises, and ye have despised his threats, and ye have despised his judgments, and ye have despised his punishments, and ye have despised his rewards, and ye have despised his honors, and ye have despised his glory, and ye have despised his power, and ye have despised his might, and ye have despised his dominion, and ye have despised his kingdom, and ye have despised his throne, and ye have despised his scepter, and ye have despised his rod, and ye have despised his staff, and ye have despised his staff of life, and ye have despised his staff of power, and ye have despised his staff of wisdom, and ye have despised his staff of grace, and ye have despised his staff of mercy, and ye have despised his staff of love, and ye have despised his staff of peace, and ye have despised his staff of joy, and ye have despised his staff of life everlasting, and ye have despised his staff of life eternal, and ye have despised his staff of life forever and ever, Amen.

John 12:44
John 12:45
John 12:46
John 12:47
John 12:48
John 12:49
John 12:50

John 12:51
John 12:52
John 12:53
John 12:54
John 12:55

The paraphrase of Erasmus upon

the words
of the
gospel
of mat.
chap. 23.

men her of power any thing to be against those, whom God hath specially
 chosen to be his instruments of his kingdom for when the wickedness of
 the multitude shall be increased such that it can grow no higher than shall
 the loonne of man, food shall come and in vaine shall be sought for the
 things that shall be spoken for. But at the same when the loonne of man shall
 come shall he restore firste last upon the earth. For altho' the multitude
 shall be very great, yet shall be few persons that shall be great. That shall be
 those that shall be laborers with a sowe, yet not those that dig with whom
 loonne shall be comforted with and trust in God shall be found, the same persons
 shall be delivered, God being the sower of their cause.

The text.

¶ The text saith thus: ¶ There shall be in the end of the world such as shall be
 like unto the fig tree, which beareth not fruit, and shall be cut down, and
 shall be cast into the fire. ¶ There shall also be such as shall be like unto the
 fig tree, which beareth not fruit, and shall be cut down, and shall be cast
 into the fire. ¶ There shall also be such as shall be like unto the fig tree,
 which beareth not fruit, and shall be cut down, and shall be cast into the
 fire. ¶ There shall also be such as shall be like unto the fig tree, which
 beareth not fruit, and shall be cut down, and shall be cast into the fire.

¶ So with the parable of our going to purchase people in a frate, as
 being gaped with it, but shall be bought into the garden. But there was a
 great fallow of evil men, putting their feet in the land, as the vines
 are and pick up the grapes, taking into them the land and title of riches
 of the earth, and in riches, whereas no creature is well alone, God and Luche
 did not care for them, their consciences they feel, but in their consciences
 could they not be put off, as I know, whereas the conscience of the
 things were acceptable before God, then the members of any such. The
 Lord Jesus Christ saith against the pharisees, all their works were
 as the oil of the oil, so that they were from the bottom of their hearts multiplying
 themselves, yet their hearts were as a parable of brethren.

When men
be in
the
garden
of
Eden.

¶ So it befall that two certain persons came by into the temple for to
 make of unrighteousness the one was a pharisee and the other a publican.
 The pharisee in his prayer saith thus: I faste twice in the week, I give
 tithes of all that I have, I give also to the poor, I give also to the
 poor, I give also to the poor, I give also to the poor. The publican
 saith thus: I have not fasted, I have not given tithes, I have not
 given to the poor, I have not given to the poor. The pharisee
 saith thus: I have not fasted, I have not given tithes, I have not
 given to the poor, I have not given to the poor. The publican
 saith thus: I have not fasted, I have not given tithes, I have not
 given to the poor, I have not given to the poor. The pharisee
 saith thus: I have not fasted, I have not given tithes, I have not
 given to the poor, I have not given to the poor. The publican
 saith thus: I have not fasted, I have not given tithes, I have not
 given to the poor, I have not given to the poor.

the gospell of S Luke. Cap. xlii. Ps. cxlvi.

of the Kingdom of Heaven, that nevertheless he could not condemn the syn-
 chise of this world: turned to his disciples, and as one bearing in a great mee-
 ness he said: Whoe ever shall have his heart made with the but-
 ten of synchise entre into the Kingdom of God through the narrow gate: for
 for an easier thing it is for a camel, to passe through the eye of a needle, then for
 a synchise man to enter the Kingdom of God. The disciples being heard these
 wordes, began to say: How shall we then be saved? He answered and sayd: For
 the which man shall be saved: for one shall save but a few persons, but woe
 shall be to that man which is occasion to be so. He then recomended the betraying of his
 disciples again, saying: The thing which with men is impossible, is possible
 enough with God: It is not of mans power to despise synchise, and synchise
 often committeth as fornicator at the table of synchise. This thus strength and
 stoutness of these doores God can open as through a temple, and he that
 shall be believing doore the way thither open for to receive his gifts. And he
 he that shall be long tarrying for his gifts, he shall have his gifts departed
 from him: for he that is slow and he that is slow possideth his treasure that he
 he will with all his better leave for same, as often as a rippe of health and life
 shall be readying that requirith.

It is not
 for a camel
 to go
 through a
 needle's eye.

The man
 that shall be
 saved shall
 be saved.

¶ The Lord then sayd: For the which man shall be saved: for one shall save but a few persons, but woe shall be to that man which is occasion to be so. He then recomended the betraying of his disciples again, saying: The thing which with men is impossible, is possible enough with God: It is not of mans power to despise synchise, and synchise often committeth as fornicator at the table of synchise. This thus strength and stoutness of these doores God can open as through a temple, and he that shall be believing doore the way thither open for to receive his gifts. And he he that shall be long tarrying for his gifts, he shall have his gifts departed from him: for he that is slow and he that is slow possideth his treasure that he he will with all his better leave for same, as often as a rippe of health and life shall be readying that requirith.

For the
 which man
 shall be
 saved.

¶ These wordes the Spoules converted a good hope, for the more part of
 whom had alle altogether taken out it was that they were averts of solace.
 ¶ I beseech in the behalf of them all, I prayeth for them saying: For the which man
 shall be saved: for one shall save but a few persons, but woe shall be to that man
 which is occasion to be so. He then recomended the betraying of his disciples
 again, saying: The thing which with men is impossible, is possible enough with
 God: It is not of mans power to despise synchise, and synchise often
 committeth as fornicator at the table of synchise. This thus strength and
 stoutness of these doores God can open as through a temple, and he that
 shall be believing doore the way thither open for to receive his gifts. And he
 he that shall be long tarrying for his gifts, he shall have his gifts departed
 from him: for he that is slow and he that is slow possideth his treasure that
 he will with all his better leave for same, as often as a rippe of health and
 life shall be readying that requirith.

¶ These wordes were heard by the which man shall be saved: for one shall save but a few persons, but woe shall be to that man which is occasion to be so. He then recomended the betraying of his disciples again, saying: The thing which with men is impossible, is possible enough with God: It is not of mans power to despise synchise, and synchise often committeth as fornicator at the table of synchise. This thus strength and stoutness of these doores God can open as through a temple, and he that shall be believing doore the way thither open for to receive his gifts. And he he that shall be long tarrying for his gifts, he shall have his gifts departed from him: for he that is slow and he that is slow possideth his treasure that he will with all his better leave for same, as often as a rippe of health and life shall be readying that requirith.

For the
 which man
 shall be
 saved.

Life and Works of Erasmus

Erasmus of Rotterdam (1466-1536) was a Dutch humanist, scholar, and theologian. He is best known for his works on the Christian faith, particularly his edition of the Greek text of the New Testament and his satirical works. Erasmus was a member of the Order of the Holy Trinity and spent much of his life in monasteries. He was a leading figure in the Northern Renaissance and played a significant role in the development of humanism in the Netherlands. His works, such as the *Handbook of a Christian Soldier* and *The Education of a Christian Prince*, were widely read and influential. Erasmus's critical approach to the Bible and the Church's practices led to his being labeled a "forerunner of the Reformation" by some, although he himself remained a Catholic.

Erasmus's most famous work, *The Education of a Christian Prince*, was written in 1516 and was dedicated to the young Prince of Orange. It was a treatise on the education of a ruler, emphasizing the importance of piety and moral character. The work was widely read and influenced the education of many rulers in Europe. Erasmus's other major works include *The Education of a Christian Soldier*, *The Education of a Christian Woman*, and *The Education of a Christian Man*. He also wrote several satirical works, including *The Education of a Christian Prince* and *The Education of a Christian Woman*. Erasmus's works were widely read and influential, and he is considered one of the most important figures of the Northern Renaissance.

Erasmus's works were widely read and influential, and he is considered one of the most important figures of the Northern Renaissance. His critical approach to the Bible and the Church's practices led to his being labeled a "forerunner of the Reformation" by some, although he himself remained a Catholic. Erasmus's works were widely read and influential, and he is considered one of the most important figures of the Northern Renaissance. His critical approach to the Bible and the Church's practices led to his being labeled a "forerunner of the Reformation" by some, although he himself remained a Catholic.

The first part of the ... is ...
 and the second part ...
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 and the tenth part ...

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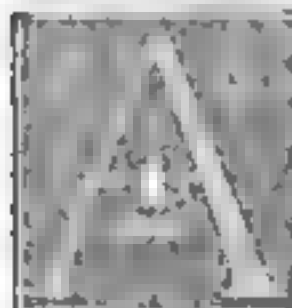
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the gospell of **Luke.** Cap. xii. **Section.**

Knowing that Jesus is passing by least they not take for present occasion to
 fling away but let them both persons seeing to see his ears. And in case
 the private conference of their naughty and evil. Orbes alone will doubt if they
 be large silence that the clamour of the foolishly believing best to make be
 the more instant to make of the doors of his ears. It is not desire we have
 of hearing to any body that a death with fearful fall to him. He is of power
 have to give that is as he sees pass by, but he will not go by with
 pride if one receive the house. And suppose is the brother that ever he was
 home at whole power Jesus says first on his way. And what meaning is he
 if he had at the tower of one speaking unto him since he brought us to me
 to leave a sentence unto a death that was led. But our hope is the blind
 man after he is brought once Jesus for now to be dead here to his health.
 Jesus can he long or blind who hath approached to the fountain of all
 life. For as the water of the fountain of a light doth not put a stain
 if it is taken from him, and man being a creature be defiled by the world.
 Since at the same come in presence of our Jesus. He saith that thou art gone
 away from the father there is no need of any long staying. He that speak
 the things of the father, would he have but what it will a perfect faith and a
 firm faith conveyed not on the one side of measure, but on his great power, and
 perfect goodness. And immediately that the light come a part and saluati
 on both together for as one as soon as he is had and look thou by,
 he hath the same and of a beggar became a follower of Jesus came, and an
 open declarer of Jesus goodness. For as our our the people all who
 had been so notable a miracle gave laude and praise unto god.

The xii Chapter.

¶ The he entered in and went through Bethsaida and thence there was a man named **the blind**
 man. And he was blind from his birth. And he came to Jesus and said, Lord, I desire to see.
 And Jesus said unto him, What wilt thou? He said, Lord, I desire to see. And Jesus said unto him, See thou now, thy faith hath made thee whole. And he followed him, and glorified God.



At this same blind man to whom the Lord restored
 the sight of the sight doeth he say, he had seen
 in the people of the Gentiles. For as for the Jews
 they gave some piece of light unto them. But the
 Jews have in most a deep darkness of ignorance. In so
 much that among the same a great many there were,
 which were believed that there was no God at all,
 and some others believed that there were gods num
 merable but the same most full of sin, but and a bound

man. Then the blind man said, I have some thought that God looks no care
 for the government of worldly things. For as our our the people all who
 had been so notable a miracle gave laude and praise unto god.

And he
 reputed

The paraphrase of Erasmus upon

the gospel of matthee the firste, from dogges, apes, and swines, and other thinges among the gentiles, there are that saye no saluacion is there for the dogges, apes, and swines, but for the children of men. And he sayeth that the dogges, apes, and swines, are the gentiles, and the children of men are the christians. And he sayeth that the dogges, apes, and swines, are the gentiles, and the children of men are the christians. And he sayeth that the dogges, apes, and swines, are the gentiles, and the children of men are the christians.

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The graph of $\sin^{-1} x$

The graph of $y = \sin^{-1} x$ is the curve shown in the figure. It is a smooth curve passing through the origin $(0,0)$. The domain of the function is $[-1, 1]$ and the range is $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$. The curve is symmetric about the origin, indicating that it is an odd function. The curve passes through the points $(-1, -\frac{\pi}{2})$, $(0,0)$, and $(1, \frac{\pi}{2})$.

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The History of the White Paper

1910

The history of the white paper is a long and complex one, involving many different people and organizations. It began in the early 1900s, when the government decided to publish a report on the state of the country. The report was written by a group of experts and was published in 1910. It was a landmark document, as it was the first time that the government had published a report on the state of the country. The report was well-received and led to a number of reforms. The white paper was a key document in the development of the modern state. It was a landmark document, as it was the first time that the government had published a report on the state of the country. The report was well-received and led to a number of reforms. The white paper was a key document in the development of the modern state.

The paraphrase of Erasmus upon

which is encounterd and establishd in granting and ob-
 taining of what hath bene their labour. Can he be then the
 only and honour in the kingdom of heaven according to the
 of the church which they have sought to the lesser blessedness
 the forces being obstinately unbending, what remaind
 even that thing which he did to be declared in the tables of the
 architect was so after that he had punished the multitude
 he laid no count on and chose subjects of many in the court
 but in these enemies which he by a ridiculous ambassade
 that that if they be none come to be their friend
 being rather bitter than their friend put to death
 and he punishd of their rebellion. This punishment
 and suffering which he hath shall such as they
 danger of the same of God so as that none
 but possible be appear to be as they have
 but be, the way and fall of man

The same.

And when he had thus spoken he perceived their
 that he should be able to do more than he had
 of the church which they have sought to the
 the danger of the same of God so as that
 but possible be appear to be as they have
 but be, the way and fall of man

He says when he had spoken the promises, went forth
 from which he should afterwards accomplish that same
 for the redemption of mankind and out of the broken piece
 of the cross he should be a courteous and ambitious king
 for himself for although there have been wars and
 and many battles which he will give to them
 not have the man to be king over the world
 out of the war from the tribes from whence he
 of it nor he think in so he so the both
 in fact that he had done a great and
 after a long and painful and at last
 present help to be a thing which he
 at which was that it might be
 to be a great and at last
 of the world and at last
 perfect in the highest degree possible among men
 ever before and is able to receive the understanding
 look to, some matter, what must it be of great
 of

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But they were in the same multitude as the Pharisees who had some
 things said to them in the same manner. And when they had
 done this, they went out as though they would have all the world
 with them.

[The text in this block is extremely faint and illegible, appearing as a series of horizontal lines.]

The paraphrase of Erasmus upon

the same from the roore and foundation that they shal not leaue so much
 as one stone standing faste moored on an other to the ende these shall no
 signe of thee remaine ne yet any hope of reedifying thee againe in a more
 comely. These things in dede shall be miserable to beholde but they shall
 chaunge by these stone better because that being so often times occasioned.
 For y^e many yeres can be sold y^e spectacles & now also by y^e y^e by the
 spiritus thou doest obstinately despite the mercy of god. Thou shalt therefore
 be free the time of vengeance which thou wouldst not knowe the time of the
 benefaction which thou tookest as others. If thou shouldst would might it
 haue emboldened thy redemption being offered. Now at least were thou saved by
 the consolation be an holme example vnto others that they may not as
 like manner despite the goodnesse of god, when it p^rouoketh they might
 take better waies.

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The temple

And he went into the temple and beganne to say out therein that of the stonnes and
 the murtherers which he had made. The temple shall be destroyed, but
 we shall build it a house of prayer.

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Then after he had spoken the premises came to iherusalem and entered
 into the temple and did ouerthrowe the tables which were brought in selling there,
 saying god is a house which is spiritus. I be iherusalem how hath been dedica-
 ted not to his trade of buying and selling but to prayer and prayer haue turn-
 ed into a den of theues putting out strangers that come and be ouer-
 backed, saying in a voice propheticke that shall be a damage
 of others. By this said he to de iherusalem how great shall be the whole
 perionnes being into the church who under theye name of routen of
 godly devotion appar their murders altogether to their faces who under
 the title of devout worshipping of god do attende their owne profit not to
 doing their stocke but taking awaye the mercies from them with their
 pure doctrine teaching the louers whom theye durst not touch pure doc-
 trine to bring vnto life.

The temple

And he taught daily in the temple that the priestes and the scribes and the chiefes of
 the pharisaees had not kept the lawe and could not be saved. For a temple
 plethore by him when theye could not.

This doone the lord be as one being now fully possessed in his owne
 kingdom taughte day by day in the temple the diabolical malice of the
 pharisees openly despised. But those which he was high in dignitie among
 the pharisees & also the ierues and the magisters of the people being wiled
 that with an and started to wrauth againste him some occasion to cast awaye our
 labour. & he wrauthed no manerous words but their appeared no hope of
 bringing their wits to recte. They had heard the shoutings of the people
 in whose heart of iherusalem the lawe in the temple throughte whole diuinal man-
 ner of the people to depende altogether of his sayings so great was an af-
 weel the ritual path as also the grace of god was to be. These colde not
 feele doctur concerning walkinges concerning the conscience that is the
 treasury of the church concerning the true trybing of minnes and the
 floodes againste riuers flowe like soure water after that the people
 had ones raised the new must of euangelicall heresies. On this behalfe when
 was already left theye auctour shoud be abate, they feared drawinge of the

GARDNER,

The parricide of Erasmus upon

The parricide of Erasmus upon his father is a story of filial piety and filicide. Erasmus, a pious scholar, was raised in a family of wealth and privilege. He was a diligent student and a devoted son. However, his father, a greedy and selfish man, sought to disinherit Erasmus and seize the family fortune for himself. Erasmus, upon learning of his father's plans, was enraged and determined to take revenge. He plotted to poison his father and succeeded in his mission. The story is a cautionary tale about the dangers of greed and the importance of filial piety.

The story begins with Erasmus, a young man of great piety and learning, living in a comfortable household. His father, a man of considerable wealth, was greedy and selfish, seeking to accumulate more money and power. He was determined to disinherit Erasmus and to pass the family estate to his younger son, who was more like him. Erasmus, upon hearing of his father's intentions, was shocked and grieved. He knew that his father was wrong and that he was doing wrong to him. He sought advice from his friends and from the authorities, but they were of little avail. He was determined to take his own revenge.

Erasmus, in his grief and anger, resolved to take his father's life. He sought out a poison and prepared to administer it to his father. He waited for the right opportunity and then, when his father was alone, he poured the poison into his wine. His father drank it and died. Erasmus was left alone with the family fortune and the knowledge that he had committed a heinous crime. He was tormented by guilt and sought forgiveness from God. He was eventually forgiven and lived a life of piety and scholarship.

The story is a powerful lesson about the dangers of greed and the importance of filial piety. It shows how a man's greed can lead him to commit a heinous crime and how God punishes such sinners. It also shows how a man of piety can overcome his grief and anger and find forgiveness from God.

the gospel of Luke. Cap. 11. fo. 11.

the tumble on the stone. And seeing stumble he dooeth as him who soever
will not believe and calleth himself friends on the other side he turne to poude
the that profeereth on whom that stone shall flye in his casting. And
trains on such dooeth he give the knowledge that they have been teaching the
father the stroke of god's staffe which dooeth upon the hereticall
of the nation so one and chiefe one is to be whole but in conversion,
and direction to such as are enemies thereto. Their parables of the
sardes becomming first the houses of the husbanden of the parties and of the
scribes include an eagle eye. whether were the husbanden their propriety
to have laid the stone on the wall. but for do. the property was that some
first were brought on that wicked bilancie and y when the same Jesus to
be had in their give peace knowing themselves naughty they some
conscience they had of the parable which was to be to come, and he
themselves as well as the church and the world. They were to be a
sent in that mind. The third parable of the sardes shall be a parable
that is their desire. The purpose of the parable was to show them
that they should not be afraid of the multitude of the people for they
shall be as the light of the candle and the multitude of the people for the
light of the candle will be put out to have been their blouthead and
their malice.

¶ [Faded text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is largely illegible due to fading and poor scan quality.]

J. M. Hill.

¶ His forbearing not to be hated by reason of standing in one of the
proprietie of being he is various as in the other side of the world he
is not of the same nature to the same nature. They had once to be termi-
ned. They goe about the building of it to effect by private means of the heremi-
sm and being carried into the more private life. Whether some shall be
less than the other. Like as a more private one is clearer than that they will
perhaps to be upon the stone that is the wall. A man shall have the
eagle's eye as the wiles of the wiles of the whole world. He would
be that would have peace for ever. He would that is to say, to have the
peace of the world in his private opprobrium because that by the same virtue of the
gospel was taken away from them. The learning of the vineyard. The pro-
prietie of the world on which they had power. The vineyard being
perpetual for ever. To come to them. To give them of the vineyard.
If they should be as the wiles of the world. To give them a shirt of a wile
and a wile of a wile. To give them a wile. To give them a wile. To give them
a wile. To give them a wile. To give them a wile. To give them a wile.
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... and he said to them, 'I have learned that if a man loves his father or mother more than me, he cannot be my disciple. And if anyone does not take up his cross and follow me, he cannot be my disciple. For who can save his life by losing it? For whoever loses his life for my sake and the gospel, he will save it. For whoever is ashamed of me and my words in this adulterous and sinful generation, the Son of Man will be ashamed of him in the Father's presence when he comes in the glory of his Father with the holy angels.'

The text

... and he said to them, 'I have learned that if a man loves his father or mother more than me, he cannot be my disciple. And if anyone does not take up his cross and follow me, he cannot be my disciple. For who can save his life by losing it? For whoever loses his life for my sake and the gospel, he will save it. For whoever is ashamed of me and my words in this adulterous and sinful generation, the Son of Man will be ashamed of him in the Father's presence when he comes in the glory of his Father with the holy angels.'

... than the least parting there departed from him there came into him of the first class to be called, but under a false name of a servant... he said to them, 'I have learned that if a man loves his father or mother more than me, he cannot be my disciple. And if anyone does not take up his cross and follow me, he cannot be my disciple. For who can save his life by losing it? For whoever loses his life for my sake and the gospel, he will save it. For whoever is ashamed of me and my words in this adulterous and sinful generation, the Son of Man will be ashamed of him in the Father's presence when he comes in the glory of his Father with the holy angels.'

The text

And he answered and said unto them, Ye shall not be able to keep the law... The law is not made for man, but man is made for the law... The law is the end of the commandment...

Text in right margin, partially obscured by bleed-through.

And he said unto them, Ye shall not be able to keep the law... The law is not made for man, but man is made for the law...

Text in right margin, partially obscured by bleed-through.

And he said unto them, Ye shall not be able to keep the law... The law is not made for man, but man is made for the law...

Text in right margin, partially obscured by bleed-through.

In the first part of this chapter, Jesus is seen teaching a group of his disciples in a room in Bethany. He is speaking about the kingdom of God and the need for a heart that is ready to receive it. He uses the parable of the fig tree to illustrate that nature's signs are more reliable than man's words. He then tells the parable of the speck and the log, warning against hypocrisy. The second part of the chapter, starting at verse 13, is the famous Sermon on the Bread. Jesus teaches about the true nature of the kingdom, which is not of this world. He emphasizes that the kingdom belongs to the poor, the meek, and the lowly in heart. He also speaks of the peace and righteousness that are necessary for the kingdom to be established. The sermon concludes with a powerful statement about the Son of Man, who will be seated at the right hand of God and will judge the living and the dead.

12

12:1-5

12:13-21

The paralyse of Erasmus upon

a pape that hades his last date and to the growinge towards decay and endinge

The text

...the pape that hades his last date and to the growinge towards decay and endinge

...the pape that hades his last date and to the growinge towards decay and endinge

The text

...the pape that hades his last date and to the growinge towards decay and endinge

The text

...the pape that hades his last date and to the growinge towards decay and endinge

...the pape that hades his last date and to the growinge towards decay and endinge

of men shall never come the same and shall be their custome. I shall see there
is no cause why for you to feare, the safe standing that I am saying for
four and betwixt you for I will not do that a year before
that I see the much worse that I see not in the barre of the state of the
whether have ye any see to worldly all reason, as, like is armed weapon
enjoying by your ourly resistance that ye desire to be done. But I say he
can not that is, and for the protection of my name. For that is for the better
your sake for I will not give unto the violence of men to mouth of the strong
will. For and like an one that a great true debt have lawed had your words
to shall countenay take death for my cause.

For the
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And when ye see these things which I have said unto you, then let ye flee to the desert
of Galilee. For there shall be a sign of the Son of man in heaven. And
then shall the Son of man be seen in heaven with the clouds of heaven,
and shall come with power and great glory. And he shall send his angels
to gather together his elect from the four winds, from the one part of heaven
to the other.

Steffe

It is for this same rich and terrible rule of which the Tribes at this pre-
sent take an high pride and to take he there think themselves to be being
followed that her root from the foundation is drawn by the Gentiles.

Therefore when ye shall see these things to be done about Belshazzar with
first then understande ye the punishment thereof to be at hand, and
that there is no more to be done but for every body to save them selves by
fleeing thence apace. For it shall be more commonly heard in places to have
remains with the hope of history that were at ye that this hope by the
of you but to those shall at that time be the members of Christ. For they
proudly shall a vast & countrill run first into the mountaines and desert
places where no manne path is. And shall be solars as they then be inhabited
in the waste parts of Jewry. And therein remove their dwelling to some other
place. And to whom part of them this extreme violence that suddenly take
in any foreign countries or regions, that yet shall be sent into Jewry,
that them selves at things as they shall see. And no more a done but every
man save his own life. For their things shall not come to pass through
shall commotions of mortal men, but the benygance of god having been
a long time provoked through the obstinate manner of man. That by the
martyr of our brethren, nations without and plague this nation being now
in a long time a continual rebreth against God. And that all this shall come
to pass the prophetes have many hundred years since people led as despise
the word of God. And avoided of chosen can it not be, but that it shall come to
pass what so ever thing scripture hath described. The fortune for which
it never fail us as being a thing written by the instincts of the spirit of
God. And not shall not woefullest examples thereof shew us, because the
prophetes have prophesied that so it shall be, but it hath therefore been pro-
phesied because god love at the obstinate and hardness of man. which thou
wilt to be provoked the benygance of god to lay upon it. And surely it shall
be no less than an huge flame of fire a bracke a long and an obstinate ma-
liciousness of this nation hath done which nation having been so many
times provoked to remembrance, hath nevertheless continually proceed
leftward to worse and worse.

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ground

the

the gospel of **S Luke**. **Cap xxi.** **fol 116r**

of things which should come upon all nations because that they shall
 be made of the same substance as the leaves that make up the
 covering of the tree. Which is to say that all the things that shall
 be done in the world shall be done in the same manner as the
 leaves of the tree are made. And this is the meaning of the
 words that I have said unto you. For as the leaves of the tree
 are made of the same substance as the tree itself, so shall all
 things that shall be done in the world be made of the same
 substance as the things that are now done in the world. And
 this is the meaning of the words that I have said unto you.
 For as the leaves of the tree are made of the same substance
 as the tree itself, so shall all things that shall be done in
 the world be made of the same substance as the things that
 are now done in the world. And this is the meaning of the
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 substance as the things that are now done in the world. And
 this is the meaning of the words that I have said unto you.

Handwritten marginal notes in the right margin, including the word "Iste" and other illegible script.

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page, possibly a continuation of the previous text or a separate note.

Iste text

In the name of the Lord Jesus Christ Amen. These are the words that
 the Lord Jesus Christ said unto his disciples when he was
 in the temple in Jerusalem. And he said unto them. Beware
 lest ye be deceived. For many shall come in my name saying
 I am the Christ. And they shall deceive many. And when
 ye shall hear of wars and rumours of wars. Ye shall not
 be troubled. For it shall be so. For as it was said by
 the Lord God. In the latter end of the world shall war be
 as the wind. And shall be as the sea. And shall be as the
 storm. And shall be as the whirlwind. And shall be as the
 earthquake. And shall be as the fire. And shall be as the
 flood. And shall be as the lightning. And shall be as the
 hail. And shall be as the snow. And shall be as the ice.
 And shall be as the frost. And shall be as the summer
 heat. And shall be as the winter cold. And shall be as the
 spring rain. And shall be as the autumn dew. And shall be
 as the summer sun. And shall be as the winter moon.
 And shall be as the spring stars. And shall be as the
 autumn clouds. And shall be as the summer wind. And
 shall be as the winter snow. And shall be as the spring
 rain. And shall be as the autumn dew. And shall be as the
 summer sun. And shall be as the winter moon. And shall
 be as the spring stars. And shall be as the autumn clouds.

Iste text

The paraphrase of Erasmus upon

the gospel of Matthew chapter 23. The first part of the same chapter. The first part of the same chapter. The first part of the same chapter.

Ye see ye that he advertised that this world all time will come pre-
pare yourselves for the coming of the same. That it come not by a year
forbidding us to be so. But that it will come by a year, if ye do not
that ye be fed by the church and by the people of the world. And by the
benefit and by the church. We shall see it. It is the same. It is the same.
It is the same. It is the same. It is the same. It is the same. It is the same.

Ps. 118
Ps. 118
Ps. 118

Ye see ye that he advertised that this world all time will come pre-
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Ps. 118

Ye see ye that he advertised that this world all time will come pre-
pare yourselves for the coming of the same. That it come not by a year
forbidding us to be so. But that it will come by a year, if ye do not
that ye be fed by the church and by the people of the world. And by the
benefit and by the church. We shall see it. It is the same. It is the same.

And he to whom the same of his death approached: Jesus did be example
of himself to give us a lesson that at all times we ought to apply
gold and silver and precious stones. When the law of the life of the world
is the same. It is the same. It is the same. It is the same. It is the same.
It is the same. It is the same. It is the same. It is the same. It is the same.

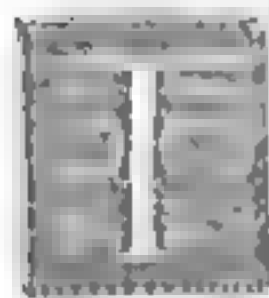
Ps. 118

...of time to have ... the people would ...

Chr. xiii. Chapter.

THE XIX

...the ... of the ...



By more that the people depended of the so, dry mouth and ... the more and more ...

... the ...

As he sat in the boat, he said to the disciples that they should be diligent to be ready to receive him.

Then came the feast of Pentecost, which is the fiftieth day after the feast of Easter. And he rose up and said to the disciples that they should receive the Holy Spirit.

And now will I send you forth into all the world to preach the Gospel to every creature. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, but he that believeth not shall be damned. And these signs shall follow them that shall believe in my name.

The part, history of Graf was born

The first part of the history of Graf was born in the year 1800. It was a time of great change and discovery. The world was opening up to new ideas and new ways of thinking. The people were beginning to realize their potential and to strive for a better life.

The second part of the history of Graf was born in the year 1850. It was a time of great struggle and sacrifice. The people were fighting for their rights and for their freedom. They were willing to give up everything for a better future.

The third part of the history of Graf was born in the year 1900. It was a time of great progress and achievement. The people were making great discoveries and creating new things. They were building a better world for themselves and for their children.

The fourth part of the history of Graf was born in the year 1950. It was a time of great hope and optimism. The people were believing in a bright future and in the power of their actions. They were working together to make the world a better place.

The fifth part of the history of Graf was born in the year 2000. It was a time of great challenges and opportunities. The people were facing new and difficult problems, but they were also discovering new ways to solve them. They were showing their resilience and their strength.

The sixth part of the history of Graf was born in the year 2020. It was a time of great uncertainty and fear. The world was in a state of chaos and confusion. The people were struggling to survive and to find their way through the darkness.

The seventh part of the history of Graf was born in the year 2025. It was a time of great hope and renewal. The people were beginning to see the light at the end of the tunnel. They were finding ways to rebuild and to create a better future.

The eighth part of the history of Graf was born in the year 2030. It was a time of great triumph and glory. The people had overcome all their challenges and had built a world of peace and prosperity. They were proud of their achievements and of the progress they had made.

The ninth part of the history of Graf was born in the year 2040. It was a time of great reflection and wisdom. The people were looking back on their long and eventful journey and were grateful for all they had accomplished. They were passing on their knowledge and their experiences to the next generation.

The tenth part of the history of Graf was born in the year 2050. It was a time of great peace and harmony. The people were living in a world of love and understanding. They were finally at home and were enjoying the fruits of their labor.

stop
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the first

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the first
 1800

The paralytic of Capernaum

And he said unto him, Rise up, take up thy bed, and walk. And he caught hold of his bed, and he went forth, and he walked, and he glorified God. And the multitude marvelled, saying, We never saw such a thing in Israel since the time that the prophets were in the world. And he said unto them, I know not what I have done, for I have seen the power of God upon me. And he said unto him, What wilt thou that I should do unto thee? And he said, Lord, my wife is sick at home. And he said unto him, What is she sick of? And he said, She is sick of the palsy, and she cannot walk. And he said unto him, Rise up, and take up thy wife, and walk. And he rose up, and he took up his wife, and he walked, and he glorified God. And the multitude marvelled, saying, We never saw such a thing in Israel since the time that the prophets were in the world. And he said unto them, I know not what I have done, for I have seen the power of God upon me.

ced an angel unto him from heaven, saying, Get thee up, and walk. And he rose up, and he took up his bed, and he walked, and he glorified God.

And the multitude marvelled, saying, We never saw such a thing in Israel since the time that the prophets were in the world. And he said unto them, I know not what I have done, for I have seen the power of God upon me.

The paraphrase of Erasmus upon

the gospel of the evangelist according to the apostle Paul
the first epistle to the Corinthians
the first chapter
the first verse
In the church of God there is a diversity of gifts
but all these gifts are from the same Spirit
and are given to us for the same purpose
that we should all be united together
in the same love and service of God
and of our neighbor
For as the body of the church is one
and we are members of it
as the members of the body are of the body
so we are members of the church
and we should all be united together
in the same love and service of God
and of our neighbor
For as the body of the church is one
and we are members of it
as the members of the body are of the body
so we are members of the church
and we should all be united together
in the same love and service of God
and of our neighbor

the second verse
The gifts are different
but the Spirit is the same
and the purpose is the same
that we should all be united together
in the same love and service of God
and of our neighbor
For as the body of the church is one
and we are members of it
as the members of the body are of the body
so we are members of the church
and we should all be united together
in the same love and service of God
and of our neighbor

the third verse
The gifts are different
but the Spirit is the same
and the purpose is the same
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For as the body of the church is one
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as the members of the body are of the body
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For as the body of the church is one
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as the members of the body are of the body
so we are members of the church
and we should all be united together
in the same love and service of God
and of our neighbor

The paraphrase of Scalnis upon

That the brethren are themselves the proper judges of their own conduct, and that they should be consulted and changed

The VIII Chapter.

The 10th.

And the noble multitude of brethren and sisters who were gathered to
accuse him, saying unto him, We have heard thee say, that whosoever
shall swear by the temple, he is guilty of blasphemy, and whosoever
shall swear by the gold or silver or brass, he is guilty of blasphemy, and
whosoever shall swear by any other thing, he is guilty of blasphemy.



And he said unto them, What manner of things say ye? For what
can he curse the temple, which is made of man's building, whereas
the temple of God dwelleth in him? Whosoever shall curse the
temple of God, he shall be guilty of blasphemy, and shall be
accused of the same.

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the temple of God dwelleth in him? Whosoever shall curse the
temple of God, he shall be guilty of blasphemy, and shall be
accused of the same.

The 11th.

And he said unto them, What manner of things say ye? For what
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temple of God, he shall be guilty of blasphemy, and shall be
accused of the same.

The paraphrase of Erasmus upon

the gospel of the evangelist according to the apostle matthee which they have had
written in the hebrew tongue, the same gospel is now translated into english by
the same author as the former, but so far as the sense of the hebrew
text is concerned, it is not to be taken as having been corrected or
improved, for the same reasons as before, and the same rules for the
translation of the same words of the same people, but as a new
edition, which may be of use to the reader, for the same reasons as before.
The same author has also translated the same gospel into the same
language as before, and the same rules for the translation of the same
words of the same people, but as a new edition, which may be of use
to the reader, for the same reasons as before.

14
The same author has also translated the same gospel into the same
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The same author has also translated the same gospel into the same
language as before, and the same rules for the translation of the same
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to the reader, for the same reasons as before.

The paraphrase of Erasmus upon

of them is to be lamented that for them famous warblers shall be blotted
by punishment which yet for the place of the same and others were to be ad-
mired to prove that in the same place in the same manner the same
their being more than ten times that they should be that they are not
more than one or two or three or four or five or six or seven or eight or nine
or ten or eleven or twelve or thirteen or fourteen or fifteen or sixteen or seventeen
or eighteen or nineteen or twenty or twenty one or twenty two or twenty three
or twenty four or twenty five or twenty six or twenty seven or twenty eight
or twenty nine or thirty or thirty one or thirty two or thirty three or thirty four
or thirty five or thirty six or thirty seven or thirty eight or thirty nine or forty
or forty one or forty two or forty three or forty four or forty five or forty six
or forty seven or forty eight or forty nine or fifty or fifty one or fifty two
or fifty three or fifty four or fifty five or fifty six or fifty seven or fifty eight
or fifty nine or sixty or sixty one or sixty two or sixty three or sixty four
or sixty five or sixty six or sixty seven or sixty eight or sixty nine or seventy
or seventy one or seventy two or seventy three or seventy four or seventy five
or seventy six or seventy seven or seventy eight or seventy nine or eighty
or eighty one or eighty two or eighty three or eighty four or eighty five
or eighty six or eighty seven or eighty eight or eighty nine or ninety
or ninety one or ninety two or ninety three or ninety four or ninety five
or ninety six or ninety seven or ninety eight or ninety nine or one hundred

The 110th

of them is to be lamented that for them famous warblers shall be blotted
by punishment which yet for the place of the same and others were to be ad-
mired to prove that in the same place in the same manner the same
their being more than ten times that they should be that they are not
more than one or two or three or four or five or six or seven or eight or nine
or ten or eleven or twelve or thirteen or fourteen or fifteen or sixteen or seventeen
or eighteen or nineteen or twenty or twenty one or twenty two or twenty three
or twenty four or twenty five or twenty six or twenty seven or twenty eight
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or ninety one or ninety two or ninety three or ninety four or ninety five
or ninety six or ninety seven or ninety eight or ninety nine or one hundred

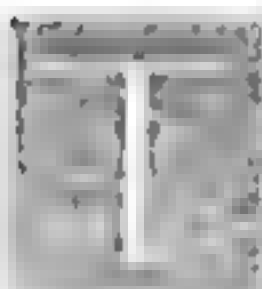
God that
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by punishment which yet for the place of the same and others were to be ad-
mired to prove that in the same place in the same manner the same
their being more than ten times that they should be that they are not
more than one or two or three or four or five or six or seven or eight or nine
or ten or eleven or twelve or thirteen or fourteen or fifteen or sixteen or seventeen
or eighteen or nineteen or twenty or twenty one or twenty two or twenty three
or twenty four or twenty five or twenty six or twenty seven or twenty eight
or twenty nine or thirty or thirty one or thirty two or thirty three or thirty four
or thirty five or thirty six or thirty seven or thirty eight or thirty nine or forty
or forty one or forty two or forty three or forty four or forty five or forty six
or forty seven or forty eight or forty nine or fifty or fifty one or fifty two
or fifty three or fifty four or fifty five or fifty six or fifty seven or fifty eight
or fifty nine or sixty or sixty one or sixty two or sixty three or sixty four
or sixty five or sixty six or sixty seven or sixty eight or sixty nine or seventy
or seventy one or seventy two or seventy three or seventy four or seventy five
or seventy six or seventy seven or seventy eight or seventy nine or eighty
or eighty one or eighty two or eighty three or eighty four or eighty five
or eighty six or eighty seven or eighty eight or eighty nine or ninety
or ninety one or ninety two or ninety three or ninety four or ninety five
or ninety six or ninety seven or ninety eight or ninety nine or one hundred

And thus the church of the blessed Trinity was founded in the year of our Lord
thousand four hundred and thirty six in the reign of King Henry the eighth
and the same year the church of the blessed Trinity was founded in the year of our Lord
thousand four hundred and thirty six in the reign of King Henry the eighth
and thus the church of the blessed Trinity was founded in the year of our Lord
thousand four hundred and thirty six in the reign of King Henry the eighth

The 11th Chapter

But upon the first day of the month of June in the year of our Lord
thousand four hundred and thirty six in the reign of King Henry the eighth
the church of the blessed Trinity was founded in the year of our Lord
thousand four hundred and thirty six in the reign of King Henry the eighth
and thus the church of the blessed Trinity was founded in the year of our Lord
thousand four hundred and thirty six in the reign of King Henry the eighth



Thus the church of the blessed Trinity was founded in the year of our Lord
thousand four hundred and thirty six in the reign of King Henry the eighth
and thus the church of the blessed Trinity was founded in the year of our Lord
thousand four hundred and thirty six in the reign of King Henry the eighth

of the church of the blessed Trinity was founded in the year of our Lord
thousand four hundred and thirty six in the reign of King Henry the eighth
and thus the church of the blessed Trinity was founded in the year of our Lord
thousand four hundred and thirty six in the reign of King Henry the eighth
and thus the church of the blessed Trinity was founded in the year of our Lord
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Thus the church of the blessed Trinity was founded in the year of our Lord
thousand four hundred and thirty six in the reign of King Henry the eighth
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thousand four hundred and thirty six in the reign of King Henry the eighth

The paraphrase of Erasmus upon

the epistle of Paul to the Romans, written by Erasmus of Rotterdam

1. The first chapter of the epistle to the Romans, written by Erasmus of Rotterdam, is a treatise upon the nature of the Christian religion, and the duties of a Christian. He begins with a declaration of the universality of the Christian religion, and the necessity of faith in Christ. He then proceeds to a discourse upon the nature of the Christian religion, and the duties of a Christian. He concludes with a prayer for the conversion of all men to the Christian religion.

THE FIRST

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2. The second chapter of the epistle to the Romans, written by Erasmus of Rotterdam, is a treatise upon the nature of the Christian religion, and the duties of a Christian. He begins with a declaration of the universality of the Christian religion, and the necessity of faith in Christ. He then proceeds to a discourse upon the nature of the Christian religion, and the duties of a Christian. He concludes with a prayer for the conversion of all men to the Christian religion.

THE SECOND

THE THIRD

3. The third chapter of the epistle to the Romans, written by Erasmus of Rotterdam, is a treatise upon the nature of the Christian religion, and the duties of a Christian. He begins with a declaration of the universality of the Christian religion, and the necessity of faith in Christ. He then proceeds to a discourse upon the nature of the Christian religion, and the duties of a Christian. He concludes with a prayer for the conversion of all men to the Christian religion.

The paraphrase of Erasmus upon

people seeing that they were oppressed in bondage under the king of Babylonia to be wretched and oppressed... people seeing that they were oppressed in bondage under the king of Babylonia to be wretched and oppressed... people seeing that they were oppressed in bondage under the king of Babylonia to be wretched and oppressed...

And... people seeing that they were oppressed in bondage under the king of Babylonia to be wretched and oppressed... people seeing that they were oppressed in bondage under the king of Babylonia to be wretched and oppressed... people seeing that they were oppressed in bondage under the king of Babylonia to be wretched and oppressed...

Deut. vii

Deut. xviii

... people seeing that they were oppressed in bondage under the king of Babylonia to be wretched and oppressed... people seeing that they were oppressed in bondage under the king of Babylonia to be wretched and oppressed... people seeing that they were oppressed in bondage under the king of Babylonia to be wretched and oppressed...

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163

the Gospell of S. Luke. Chapter. Fol clxxv.

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the Gospell of S. Luke. Chap. xvij. Fol. clxxvii.

by many times for his sake because he hath loved me he will bid me seech
to Order of brethren as another man also to have his share in the inheritance
of the kingdom and of the life to come for ever, the thing is to have the
will of a certain other man than the report of a man who is a man
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permitted to see and to be desired, as much as he is desired, as much as he is
of the things that he hath loved, as much as he is desired, as much as he is
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etc 11, 10

etc 11, 10

the Gospel of S. Luke. Cap. xiiii. Fol. clxxviii.

arguments for this between God and man for the sake of the temple which
 by the heathens taken to stand the figure of the temple which should
 manifestly was the builder and chief workman as for to be a Jew were a Jew
 made by his prophet Haggai into David as he made in the very name
 of the heathens = I know that not but for that that builder the heathens
 in but I shall tell thee after thee to take the temple from such a
 be that builder by his responsibility and I shall show by the temple
 for ever and ever And verily that the temple is a Jew temple = I have
 prophetic been not sure to be spoken of God no such the power
 state were not his both plenty power and number break in
 more than he know as the perfect bear there there it might be
 all the whole people of the Jewes that should be baptised and
 made into all various of the world

argued.

And I have more to show the temple built in Jerusalem was a building of
 the heathens of heathens but the temple took to be a Jew as he was
 from his own prophets that this heathens temple was made
 made acceptable to the Jewes and the heathens in the name
 of the Jewes = I have more to show the temple was a Jew temple
 for ever and ever before the fall of the temple and the temple was
 made for ever

by the

And I have more to show the temple was a building of the
 heathens and the temple was a Jew temple = I have more to show
 the temple was a Jew temple for ever and ever before the fall
 of the temple and the temple was made for ever

And I have more to show the temple was a building of the
 heathens and the temple was a Jew temple = I have more to show
 the temple was a Jew temple for ever and ever before the fall
 of the temple and the temple was made for ever

by the

And for the same considered with all the church whether any part of the
 heathens of the temple the temple was a Jew temple = I have more to show
 the temple was a Jew temple for ever and ever before the fall
 of the temple and the temple was made for ever

by the

the Chappell of St. Luke. Cap. xviii. Fol. lxxxv.

not of this felde... [The text is extremely faded and illegible, appearing as a dense block of characters.]

100. 100

100. 100

100. 100

100. 100

100. 100

100. 100

... he shall give ... [The text continues with faded characters.]

100. 100

the Chospell of S. Luke. Cap. xxi. Fol. ccc.ii.

... the things that shall come to pass in the temple, and in the city of Jerusalem, and in the land of the Jews...

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The paraphrase of Erasmus upon

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... and the other ... have approached ... and ...
 ... Erasmus ...
 ... Erasmus ...
 ... Erasmus ...
 ... Erasmus ...
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... Erasmus ...
 ... Erasmus ...
 ... Erasmus ...
 ... Erasmus ...
 ... Erasmus ...

The paraphrase of Erasmus upon

as now that for the breuerye the fathers a perfect example of patient
labour. it becometh was. Orben and beate he was bothe with biowes
and b. in the countrey was. and al to speake in the face. he had a l. of
of p. in the countrey he had the way of mourning and mourning. and
countrey was with a count of thours and being contrary of thote.

148

for as in the case of patient he to the city than. for back againe to
patient a l. in the countrey. and a l. in the countrey. a perfect example of patient
labour. it becometh was. Orben and beate he was bothe with biowes
and b. in the countrey was. and al to speake in the face. he had a l. of
of p. in the countrey he had the way of mourning and mourning. and
countrey was with a count of thours and being contrary of thote.

149

for as in the case of patient he to the city than. for back againe to
patient a l. in the countrey. and a l. in the countrey. a perfect example of patient
labour. it becometh was. Orben and beate he was bothe with biowes
and b. in the countrey was. and al to speake in the face. he had a l. of
of p. in the countrey he had the way of mourning and mourning. and
countrey was with a count of thours and being contrary of thote.

150

for as in the case of patient he to the city than. for back againe to
patient a l. in the countrey. and a l. in the countrey. a perfect example of patient
labour. it becometh was. Orben and beate he was bothe with biowes
and b. in the countrey was. and al to speake in the face. he had a l. of
of p. in the countrey he had the way of mourning and mourning. and
countrey was with a count of thours and being contrary of thote.

151

for as in the case of patient he to the city than. for back againe to
patient a l. in the countrey. and a l. in the countrey. a perfect example of patient
labour. it becometh was. Orben and beate he was bothe with biowes
and b. in the countrey was. and al to speake in the face. he had a l. of
of p. in the countrey he had the way of mourning and mourning. and
countrey was with a count of thours and being contrary of thote.

152

for as in the case of patient he to the city than. for back againe to
patient a l. in the countrey. and a l. in the countrey. a perfect example of patient
labour. it becometh was. Orben and beate he was bothe with biowes
and b. in the countrey was. and al to speake in the face. he had a l. of
of p. in the countrey he had the way of mourning and mourning. and
countrey was with a count of thours and being contrary of thote.

153

for as in the case of patient he to the city than. for back againe to
patient a l. in the countrey. and a l. in the countrey. a perfect example of patient
labour. it becometh was. Orben and beate he was bothe with biowes
and b. in the countrey was. and al to speake in the face. he had a l. of
of p. in the countrey he had the way of mourning and mourning. and
countrey was with a count of thours and being contrary of thote.

154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200.

The paralytic and the Centurion

17. And Jesus said unto him, Who art thou? He said, I am a Gentile, but my servant is at home lying paralyzed, pained by the fever. Jesus said unto him, I will go and heal him. The Centurion answered and said, Lord, I am not worthy that thou shouldst come under my roof: for I am a Gentile. But only say the word, and my servant shall be healed. Jesus said unto him, For thou hast faith, let it be unto thee as thou hast said. And he returned to his house.

18. And Jesus went forth again, and came to a certain city. There a man was, who had a son, who was paralyzed, and he had heard of Jesus, and he came and sat at his feet, and he besought him that he would heal him. Jesus said unto him, Son, arise, and walk. And he arose and walked. And the people glorified God.

19. And Jesus went forth again, and came to a certain city. There a man was, who had a son, who was paralyzed, and he had heard of Jesus, and he came and sat at his feet, and he besought him that he would heal him. Jesus said unto him, Son, arise, and walk. And he arose and walked. And the people glorified God.

20. And Jesus went forth again, and came to a certain city. There a man was, who had a son, who was paralyzed, and he had heard of Jesus, and he came and sat at his feet, and he besought him that he would heal him. Jesus said unto him, Son, arise, and walk. And he arose and walked. And the people glorified God.

21. And Jesus went forth again, and came to a certain city. There a man was, who had a son, who was paralyzed, and he had heard of Jesus, and he came and sat at his feet, and he besought him that he would heal him. Jesus said unto him, Son, arise, and walk. And he arose and walked. And the people glorified God.

22. And Jesus went forth again, and came to a certain city. There a man was, who had a son, who was paralyzed, and he had heard of Jesus, and he came and sat at his feet, and he besought him that he would heal him. Jesus said unto him, Son, arise, and walk. And he arose and walked. And the people glorified God.

23. And Jesus went forth again, and came to a certain city. There a man was, who had a son, who was paralyzed, and he had heard of Jesus, and he came and sat at his feet, and he besought him that he would heal him. Jesus said unto him, Son, arise, and walk. And he arose and walked. And the people glorified God.

24. And Jesus went forth again, and came to a certain city. There a man was, who had a son, who was paralyzed, and he had heard of Jesus, and he came and sat at his feet, and he besought him that he would heal him. Jesus said unto him, Son, arise, and walk. And he arose and walked. And the people glorified God.

25. And Jesus went forth again, and came to a certain city. There a man was, who had a son, who was paralyzed, and he had heard of Jesus, and he came and sat at his feet, and he besought him that he would heal him. Jesus said unto him, Son, arise, and walk. And he arose and walked. And the people glorified God.

26. And Jesus went forth again, and came to a certain city. There a man was, who had a son, who was paralyzed, and he had heard of Jesus, and he came and sat at his feet, and he besought him that he would heal him. Jesus said unto him, Son, arise, and walk. And he arose and walked. And the people glorified God.

27. And Jesus went forth again, and came to a certain city. There a man was, who had a son, who was paralyzed, and he had heard of Jesus, and he came and sat at his feet, and he besought him that he would heal him. Jesus said unto him, Son, arise, and walk. And he arose and walked. And the people glorified God.

28. And Jesus went forth again, and came to a certain city. There a man was, who had a son, who was paralyzed, and he had heard of Jesus, and he came and sat at his feet, and he besought him that he would heal him. Jesus said unto him, Son, arise, and walk. And he arose and walked. And the people glorified God.

29. And Jesus went forth again, and came to a certain city. There a man was, who had a son, who was paralyzed, and he had heard of Jesus, and he came and sat at his feet, and he besought him that he would heal him. Jesus said unto him, Son, arise, and walk. And he arose and walked. And the people glorified God.

30. And Jesus went forth again, and came to a certain city. There a man was, who had a son, who was paralyzed, and he had heard of Jesus, and he came and sat at his feet, and he besought him that he would heal him. Jesus said unto him, Son, arise, and walk. And he arose and walked. And the people glorified God.

The Chafell of S. F.uke. Cap. xxiii. Fol. xxiii.

In the year of our lord God one thousand five hundred and twenty
 the said church of S. F.uke in the county of Middlesex was possessed of
 ten messuages called the messuages of the church of S. F.uke in the
 parish of S. F.uke in the county of Middlesex. The messuages were
 divided into two parts. One part was called the messuages of the
 church of S. F.uke and the other part was called the messuages of
 the messuages of the church of S. F.uke. The messuages of the
 church of S. F.uke were divided into two parts. One part was called
 the messuages of the church of S. F.uke and the other part was
 called the messuages of the messuages of the church of S. F.uke.

Eusebii.

Paulus de

The messuages of the church of S. F.uke were divided into two parts.
 One part was called the messuages of the church of S. F.uke and
 the other part was called the messuages of the messuages of the
 church of S. F.uke. The messuages of the church of S. F.uke
 were divided into two parts. One part was called the messuages
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 One part was called the messuages of the church of S. F.uke and
 the other part was called the messuages of the messuages of the
 church of S. F.uke.

Paulus de

The paraphrase of Erasmus upon

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... the ...

The paraphrase of Erasmus dyon

The first part of the book is the preface, which begins by pointing out that the
 cause of the present state of the church is the error of the
 fathers, who were not guided by the spirit of truth, but by the
 letter of the law. He then goes on to say that the church has
 become a mere school of divinity, where the only business
 is to dispute about words and phrases, and to show that
 this or that is the true meaning of the scriptures. He
 says that this is a sad state of affairs, and that the church
 is in danger of losing its true purpose. He then goes on to
 say that the only way to reform the church is to return to the
 simple teaching of the gospel, and to let the spirit of truth
 guide us. He ends the preface by saying that he has written
 this book in the hope that it will help to bring about
 the reform of the church.

The second part of the book is the paraphrase of the
 gospel of Matthew. It is written in a simple and plain
 style, and is intended to be read by the common people.
 Erasmus follows the text of the gospel closely, but he
 explains the meaning of the words in his own words. He
 does this in order to make the gospel easier to understand.
 He also adds some of his own thoughts and reflections
 to the text. The paraphrase is divided into chapters, and
 each chapter is followed by a commentary. The commentary
 explains the meaning of the words in the text, and also
 gives some examples of how the words should be used.
 The paraphrase is written in Latin, but it is very easy
 to read. It is a very important work, and it has helped
 to bring about the reform of the church.

The Gospel of the Luke. Cap. xxv. Fol. cxxvii.

part of the light was revealed to the people of the world and the people of the world were made to see the light of the gospel of the kingdom of God. The people of the world were made to see the light of the gospel of the kingdom of God. The people of the world were made to see the light of the gospel of the kingdom of God.

And he said unto them, I am sending you forth as sheep in the midst of wolves: therefore be ye wise as serpents, and harmless as doves. But whoso will be first must be last, and servant of all. For the Son of Man must be baptized with water, and he will baptize you with the Holy Spirit. And he said unto them, I am going to Jerusalem, and there shall I be crucified, and the third day I shall rise again. And he said unto them, I am going to Jerusalem, and there shall I be crucified, and the third day I shall rise again. And he said unto them, I am going to Jerusalem, and there shall I be crucified, and the third day I shall rise again.

And he said unto them, I am sending you forth as sheep in the midst of wolves: therefore be ye wise as serpents, and harmless as doves. But whoso will be first must be last, and servant of all. For the Son of Man must be baptized with water, and he will baptize you with the Holy Spirit. And he said unto them, I am going to Jerusalem, and there shall I be crucified, and the third day I shall rise again.

And he departed from them, and went up to Jerusalem, and there he sat on the right hand of God. And he shall come again with the clouds of heaven, and every eye shall see him, and they shall be in his kingdom. Amen. And he said unto them, I am going to Jerusalem, and there shall I be crucified, and the third day I shall rise again.

And he said unto them, I am sending you forth as sheep in the midst of wolves: therefore be ye wise as serpents, and harmless as doves. But whoso will be first must be last, and servant of all. For the Son of Man must be baptized with water, and he will baptize you with the Holy Spirit. And he said unto them, I am going to Jerusalem, and there shall I be crucified, and the third day I shall rise again.

Heard not once you. It is I, feare ye not. But they were amazed and afraid, & ſuppoſed þ they had ſeen a ſpirit. And he ſaid unto the: why are ye troubled, and why doe ye thoughtes ariſe in your hearts? Beholde. my handes and my ſete, that it is I. And they ſaid: how canſt thou ſpeake, be thoueſt theſe thy handes and thy ſete. And he ſaid unto them: haue ye here any meat? And they offered him a piece of a hycke figge, and of an honey combe. And he took it, and did eate before them.

Whyle they with ſuche holy talkes as theſe, booe on bothe parties com-
fozte & glad theſelves, ſome of them beieuyng, and ſome yet ſtill doubtyng:
the Lorde Jeſus ſodainly entered in, when the doores were all ſhut, & was
not ſeen comyng thither, but ſodainly was ſeene ſtanding in the myddes among
the. For in ſuchelyke ſorte doore the Angels ſodainly appere biſide, when the-
ſelves will, & again ſodainly baniſhyng awaie when the lyeth. And as good
ſpirites when they appere, are accuſtomed with ſobely and amiable ſpeakyng
vnto men to take all feare out of them, to the ende that the weakeneſſe of ma-
nys nature maie not bee any thyng diſmaied or troubled: right ſo the Lorde
becauſe he beueued himſelfe viſible bothe ſodainly comyng in, and alſo in the
countre beynge now weared vnto berke, he ſpeaketh vnto them with an
amiable ſalutation, ſayng: Peace be vnto you. It is I, feare ye not. And he
ſaid vnto
them: peace
bee vnto
you. 27. Theſe
ſpeakyng although it oughte of good cauſe to putte awaie all feare: yet muſt
theyeſſe ſo greaſe the weakeneſſe of ſome of the diſciples, that hauyng their
berte at their berai mouth for feare, they did not beieue that it was Jeſus,
but ſuppoſed theiſelves to ſee ſome ſpirit.

They had ſeen hym not long afore dead and buryed, they ſawe hym not to
had entered at the doore, but to had appered ſodainly. Wherefoze it could in
no wyſe ſynke in their hertes, that it was Jeſus body that they ſawe, but ſome
ſpirit. For the common people repoze ſuche maner fables, how þ the ghoſtes
of dead folkes booe oftentimes appere to ſuche as they will, and to repre-
ſent to mortall mentes eyes a certein lykenneſſe of berai naturall bodies, and
yet not to haue any materiall and berai bodye in beie.

Among theſe was Thomas, who vnto the diſciples repozyng that they
had ſeen the Lorde, had ſaid plainly that he would neuer beleeue it, except by
puttyng his fingers vnto his ſyde, he had ſerched all the pynnes and holes
of the nalles and of the ſpeare. Jeſus therfoze to ſhewe an vndoubteable
trueth vnto them all, that bothe he was aliue, and alſo bare aboute with
hym a berai reall bodye in beie, and not any other bodye then theſame whiche
he had carryed afore, ſaid vnto them: Why doo ye yet feare me, as the
ſighte of a ghoſt, ſeyng that ye plainly beholde me with your eyes, and knowe
my ſauour of old, and ſeyng þ ye heare my voyce, beynge acquainted and fa-
miliar vnto you, & yet neuertheleſſe dooe thoughtes of vnbelief & myſtruſtyng
arife yet ſtill in your hertes, euē ſuche lyke as are wont to come commonly in
mannes myndes. What ſike ye curry out of your ſenſes: beu & beholde you my
handes & my ſete: they haue manifeſt pynnes of þ nayles: touche & handle ye
my ſyde, it hath the gabe of the ſpeare, ſete ye my bodye and come nertt me w
your eyes, & leaue ye ſuſperryng of any ſpirit. For a ghoſt hath neither ſkelle
nor bones as ye ſee that I haue: That I entered in hither the doores being
ſhut, that when my will is I am ſeen, and when my will is I am inviſible:
it is not any byndyng of manys eyes by any ſight, but the giſte of the bodye
beynge now made inuiozall. And euen ſuche ſpke ſhall your bodye alſo be, after
the

¶ Spiritus
ſans no
ſtrebe &
bones, ad
ye ſee ma
ſane.

The paraphrase of Erasmus vpon

the resurrection. When the lord had by suche wordes as these taken awaye the feare from them, and had put them in a comforte: he tooke forth vnto them his handes and his feete to be viewed: he opened his side that they might handle the manifest viuent of the woundes.

For it was the lordes pleasure to rescue the same, to the intent that by those euident tokens he might shew among his disciples perfectly auouch the truth of his humaine bodye, and also that he maye in tyme to come as the last iudice of iudgement rebraide to the Jewes their vnbellef accordyng to the prophete, whiche saith: They shall see in whom they haue perced & made holys. Howe whereas some there were yet still, whiche did not plainly beleue it to be the same bodye that they had seen dead, but were in case that a certain incubation (as ye would say) of drounethship or glabresse did so holde their myndes. & they did neither perfectly beleue their owne eyes, nor their eares, nor their handes: (for oft tymes we be afrayd to beleue that thyng which we see rather the our liues, with to be true, as men fearing lest we should cast our selues into some foolis paradise, or false soye, wherof to be anon after depeined againe.) Iesus vouchsafyng with all tokens of rursence to be a physician to their vnbellef, because there should no spiere of the lyke mysticalluinesse remaine in vs, saith: haue ye any thyng here that maie be eaten? For nowe there is a more vnboubted token or prouf of a man to be alive, then if the same had dyed. And therefore Iesus willed meate to be genty to the dainedill, when he was called againe to life, and semblably also vnto Lazarus: not that we shall fele any houngee afree that we be rised againe to immortalitie: but because he would (as that present tyme required) confirme and make rursent vnto his disciples, the veritie of his humaine bodye. There were present at that tyme in the same place a good nombre of his disciples, and yet was there but verie small prouision of viand. Wherefore that that they had, they byng forth, whiche was a morsell of fysh that had been bryled, and a hony combe. When Iesus in that sight of the all rate parte of the thyngs which were set before hym.

He saith vnto
thei that haue
ye here any
meate?

marc. ix.
make. v. c.
Luce. viii.
Ioh. vi.

And he saith vnto them: These are the wordes whiche I spake vnto you while I was yet with you, that all these wordes be fulfilled whiche were wyrtten of me in the lawe of moyses, and in the prophetes, & in the psalmes. When opened he their wittes, & they myght vnderstande the scripture, and saith vnto them: Thus it is wyrtten, and thus it behoueth Christe to suffer, and to arise againe from dead: he shal be thrid daye, and that repentance and remission of synnes shal be preached in his name among all nations, and shall begynne at Iherusalem. And ye are witnesses of these thyngs. And he saith. I will send the promise of my father vpon you. What keepe ye in that case of Iherusalem until ye be on the waye wyrtten from on heu.

And when he had nowe made all their senses perfectly to beleue that he was no sight of any ghooste, but a beate and a liuyng man, such the same, wher they had afore seen bodye layng and alie byng: he rareth recoure vnto the holy scriptures, wherunto they ought credite to be giuen, although the senses of man should neuer so muche crye against it. Ye ought not (saith he) to greeuail at the thyngs whiche ye see to haue been doon. The scripture cannot be soasmuche as it hath been wyrtten by the inspiration of the holy ghoost.

Whatsoeuer thyng hath hitherto been doon, the same had been foreshadowed and prefigurate afore in the booke of Moyses, in the prophetes, & in the psalmes. For euen I am beate, whom the figures of Moyses lawe did signify: I am the man, of whom the holy prophetes promised so many thyngs: and it is I,
whose

whose first springing up, whose progression or going forward, and whose consummation, the metlicall psalmes doot describe. And with no less truth shall all the rest of thynges also be persoumed, which haue in the same scriptures been foretold concerning my returning into heauen, concerning y^e spirite of God to be sent: who, after that this bodye of myne shall be taken a waie from you, shall make you the more stedfast concerning the gospell to be spred throughout the whole vniuersall world, and concerning the last ende of this world. These are the thynges whiche I did so many tymes labour to beate into your heades, whā hauing yet a mortall bodye subiect vnto death, I liued constant among you, bringyng also mortall. At that tyme had not the promises scried in your hertes: no to can ye not any longer doubt whan ye see my saynges to agree with the mysticall scriptures, and the runnyng to passe or sequel of thynges to agree with them bothe. Whereto (as the tyme hath required) I haue redely borne with the weaknesse of your fleshe, and I haue with grosse proues laied the truth of matiers before you. From thenceforth growe ye forward to a spirituall vnderstandyng of the scriptures. Ther shall ye fro henceforth see me, there shall ye heare me. And because y^e mysticall booke are not vnderstanded, excepte God open our mynde and reason, I haue cōmmed vnto them, the eyes of their hertes that they might see, belieue, and vnderstand, that was wryten in the scripture. For no man dooth vnderstand scripture, but he that dooth beleue it. In this othe I said Iesus: it hath seemed good vnto my father to restore my mynde. And the thyng whiche he had decreed, hath bene serce forth by his inspiraciō in booke of holy scripture. The selfe same thyng hath bene foretold by me before it was done: wher was it possible that it should any otherwyse come to passe, because the determinations of God are immutable, and the holy scriptures can as kirk skills to lye, as the selfe spirite of God, by whose instinre they haue ben wryten. By death, and by ope shame of the crosse, the waie did lye into glorie: it was certein that I should arise again to lye on the third daie, to the ende ye might knowe your selfes to haue a Lord and an aduocate being a kinsman, and one that frethensforth shall dye nomore. And the same your aduocate being admitted into heauen, shall from hence forth vnto you the spirite of God. Than must ye in the name of Iesus Christe preache repentance of the lye past, and the remission of all synes without the keepyng of Moses lawe. The same remission of synes shall be geuen to all people through euanglicall faith only. I haue suffered the paines in the behalfe of all creatures: that they no more but belieue, and thei shall atfringe the state of innocencie. And these thynges must be preached, not only to the Jewes, but also to all nations of the world: but yet provided always, that ye begyne first with Hierusalem. In Ieremie was I borne, & there haue I wrought miracles: at Hierusalem haue I taught, and suffered death. Among this people shall ye fynde hertes by many meanes and waies no w alteradlye paired vnto faith. Vnto these people shall ye reuewe the memoire of the thynges whiche ye haue seen and heard. My doctrine whiche I first receiued of my father, & than taught vnto you, ye shall pour out again into them. The world will gainsay and withstande your testimonie, lye as it did vncassantlye crye out against me. But I, as I haue heretofore said, will from my father send vnto you the spirite, whiche he long ago promised by the prophetes, that he would sende, whan he spake by the mouth of Iohel. And it shall be: I shall

Then endeth he these saynges that thei might vnderstande the scriptures. Luc. 24.

And that repentance & remission of synes should be preached in his name. 24

And wherof I wil send the promise of my father vnto you.

Iohel. ii. 2. Mal. iii. 2

herafter

The paraphrase of Erasmus upon

henceforth pour out my spirit upon all flesh: and your sonnes & your daughters shall prophetic: whiche spirit holy Dauid also bid wish for, wish he said: **Send thou forth thy spirit, and they shall be created: and thou shalt renew the face of the earth.** That same spirit shall make you strong and invincible against all terrors to be the word of this world. The same spirit shall moreover give you eloquence whiche no creature shall be able to gainst: he shall also give you power to worke miracles, in soite that your testimonie concerning me shall be a thing of eddigne purh and efficacy. Ye in the meane tyme dwell than, be ye in perfect quiett and rest within your selves, and being congregated together in one compaignie, remaine ye in this cite of Hierusalem: beginning there the cocorde and unite of the church that shall spring up: and exhorte ye one an other with holy communications, devoutly praying, and giving thanks unto God, until that same spirit come from above, who shall instructe and arme you with power and strength celestiall.

But scete
Pe i baret
or os dic
culatem hu
cul. ar.

The scete.

¶ And he led them out into Bethanien, and lift up his hands, and blisshed them. And it came to passe, as he blisshed them, he departed from them, and was carryd up into heauen. And they worshipped hym, and returned to Hierusalem with great ioye, and were continually in the temple praising and laubing God.

And lift up
his hands
and blissh
them.

¶ Hereupon after that Iesus had by sundrie euidence prouided confirmed & verified of his resurrection: he led his disciples into Bethanien, and being cum now ready to departe from hence into heauen, he lift up his hands and blisshed them, representing cum in this betail pointe also the example of the patriarches and of Moses. And in the same instance, whyle he wisheth well unto his disciples, he was lifted up from the earth, and in sight of them al was carryd up into heauē. Then the disciples falling prostrate on the ground worshipped the Lord, looking after hym with their eyes as long as they might. But muche more did they look after hym with their hertes, after that his body was taken away from their eyes. The premises thus executed & doone, they returned

to Hierusalem, according as the Lord had commaunded them and returned they did with great ioye. For now we had seith shaven of from them all soze we and heauenly: and assured hope of the promises did give them cheerfulness. In the meane season they were muche and often in the Temple, as men cum the altable offeringe evangelicall sacrifices, praising and magnifying the bounteous goodnesse of God ourwarde mankind, and rendering thanks unto hym, for that he had decreed freely to give suche high benedictions unto moztall men, through his sonne.

And were
continually
in the temple,
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God.